FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON AWACS ROLE IN EUROPE

AU031414 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 3 Jan 81

["AWACS--in the Perilous Game"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jan (BTA)--Commenting on the transfer of the AWACS planes in Europe, today's NARODNA ARMIYA writes that the first of the kind spy-plane appeared on the continent in the very moment when at the NATO session in Brussels hypocritical statements were made on the reluctance of the leaders of this bloc to do something which "might be interpreted as a provocation by whoever it is". At the same time, the daily recalls, the NATO-members have openly shown "their concern" over the situation in Poland and even in a tone of ultimatum expressed a "wish" that "no one interferes in the affairs of that country". The insinuation was more than clear.

But what are they doing themselves?

The aircraft transferred to West Germany are to participate in the "Sentry Creek" manoeuvres in central Europe, NARODNA ARMIYA goes on. NATO, however, is hardly deprived of intelligence means in that part of the continent. It is obviously considered that by supplementing them with AWACS yet another evidence-gathering source will be provided. The provocative insinuations of a probably military intervention of the Soviet Union in Poland serve the Pentagon as a convenient shield for increasing the tension in Europe and fanning up a military psychosis. Under the cover of this smokey screen the AWACS planes appeared in Europe too, the commentary reads.

Further on NARODNA ARMIYA says that here, really, one can see the desire of the Carter administration to leave the impression of a "strong government". It is probably this desire which is the reason for proclaiming "preventative measures" of the U.S. troops in the FRG for the readiness of a group of 6 warships of the U.S. naval forces in the Atlantic Ocean. All that, according to the NATO observers, were "measures for a limited readiness", and objectively--a bold provocation and an attempt at gross interference in the affairs of sovereign socialist Poland. The AWACS planes turned out to be one of the main means of this provocation, the daily winds up.

BTA CORRESPONDENT ON DRAWBACKS OF GREECE IN EEC

AU061925 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Jan 81

[BTA correspondent Venelin Mitev commentary: "Beneficial for Big Monopolies Only"]

[Text] Paris, 6 Jan (BTA)--The fears have been confirmed: The very first days of the official admittance of Greece as the tenth member of the common market came to show that adapting her to the EEC standards will have a bad effect on the purchasing capacity of the population. It has already been announced that there are or will be an increase in the prices of foodstuffs, of consumer goods, clothing, rents, electricity, transport and postal services and of a number of industrial goods.

The expanding of the common market by admitting Greece and by the future adding of Spain and Portugal is undoubtedly beneficial for the all-mighty multinational monopolies, but it will have heavy aftermaths for the workers both in the previous nine member-states and in the new member-states. It will trigger the bankruptcy of many industrial and farming branches which will yield to the competition of the other EEC partners. A telling example in this connection are all kinds of economic "wars" of eccentric names which have been on in the community since time immemorial: "mutton", "wine", "fish", "milk", "cheese" and whatever else. In France alone, as a result of the dictat of the monopolies and the liquidation of the former variety of farm production in the southern regions, 30 to 40 thousand peasants leave their lands every year and head for the cities to earn their bread, where unemployment is high enough--more than 1.5 million "excess" people.... There is no doubt that adding three new southern countries will speed up this ruin.

The expansion of the EEC will initiate endless bargains on the problems of "green Europe" since practice has shown that they break out afresh every time when the attempts at hammering out a common policy touch at least upon the interests of one country or another.

The escalating number of EEC members will bring about the deepening of the uneven development between the rich and poor countries of the community. And because Greece, Spain and Portugal belong to the poor side, through their EEC memberships the extremely unfavourable trends which we are now witnessing in Italy and Ireland will be valid too.

By admitting new countries the competence of the West European institutions will also rise. In a community of 12 states decisions will not be made unanimously any more, but by majority. The financial lords will stretch still further the scope of action of the multinationals, covering new territories. The bare-faced exploitation of cheap work hands will be intensified.

Including new participants in the EEC activity finally means reaching the goals set by certain circles in the West long ago: to bind up more European countries with the NATO plans. Greece has already returned to the military organisation of the North Atlantic bloc. Spain's joining in is intensively being discussed.... The further aspirations of these circles are already known: working out a common West European policy in the production of weaponry, and setting up a permanent military consortium with which to coordinate the military plans of the EEC countries within the framework of the common strategical NATO plan.

BCP POLITBURO MEMBER DOYNOV LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU061656 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, left for Greece today.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS ON NEW YEAR

AU021522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] On the occasion of the New Year, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has received at the Boyana Residence the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council, were also present.

Manfred Schmidt, acting dean of the diplomatic corps and GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, conveyed cordial greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to the Bulgarian people expressing wishes for good health, happiness and successes in the development of the country.

On behalf of the State Council and the government as well as on his own behalf Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude for the friendly good wishes extended to the Bulgarian people and to him personally by wishing them a peaceful and happy 1981. He also expressed gratitude to the diplomatic representatives for their understanding and support for Bulgaria's constructive and peace-loving policy as well as for its efforts to further develop the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the countries represented by them.

The speech of the State Council's chairman was very attentively listened to and was given prolonged applause.

MEDIA CRITICIZE ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN POLAND

Hora on 'Godfathers'

AU051931 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 5, 24 Dec 80 pp 8, 9

[Vaclav Hora article: "'Independent' Trade Unions in the Plans of Antisocialist Forces"]

[Text] The events that have taken place in the fraternal Polish People's Republic [PPR] in the last few months demonstrate again that all difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings in the process of building socialism are taken advantage of by the class enemy so as to weaken and subvert from within the socialist countries. One of the factors designed to help the forces standing in the shadows of the crisis to deepen it is the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, set up and registered on the basis of the agreements concluded in the summer by the Polish Government with the strike committees.

In keeping with the text of the agreements, the trade union federation is to be an organization proceeding in its activity from the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, recognizing the PZPR's leading role, the social ownership of production assets and Poland's international ties of alliance and not striving to become a political party. Its role is to enforce and to defend the working people's just interests.

Many facts prove, however, that those who were the inspirers of the establishment of the "new" trade unions were and are pursuing quite different goals. The nature of those goals is best demonstrated by Solidarity's and its individual groups' actions. At the seventh PZPR Central Committee session they were discussed by Comrade Stanislaw Kania: "...strikes for prestige or even political reasons can in no case be justified. Deep alarm is also called forth by attempts to extort, by threatening a strike or even by occupying official premises and buildings, changes in the voivodships' state and political bodies or in the management staffs of some enterprises. A number of actions are taking place in an atmosphere of ultimatums, inadmissible pressure and arrogance toward management or fellow employees. Tendencies to impose on others one's own viewpoint or even to elicit irritation are being carried to the streets of cities or various public facilities in the form of leaflets, signs, slogans and violations of various regulations. All that bears out that some people and organizations of Solidarity are going beyond the framework of their activity as a trade union organization....thus it amounts to violating law, to usurping prerogatives exclusive to state power...."

It is evident that such activity evokes nervousness, increases tension, destabilizes conditions and deepens the existing crisis in Poland. It is aimed objectively against the PZPR's leading role, and is designed to make impossible normal activity of the decisive elements of the political system and to weaken the workers class' political power.

Who is hiding behind the slogans on workers' interests under which Solidarity's actions are conducted? Who is trying to present himself as a "spokesman" of the working people, to incite the strike movement in their name and to introduce into it his own political content, inimical to socialism? The answer is the same forces, the same people who inspired the demand to set up "independent" trade unions and who have from the beginning been influencing their activity.

False Friends of the Polish Working People

The Polish information media have furnished a great deal of evidence proving that those who stood in the shadow of the emergence of the crisis in Poland and are constantly deepening it were and are antisocialist forces, especially the Committee for Political and Social Self-Defense (KOR), the Confederation of Independent Poland and foreign anticommunist centers. [paragraph continues]

In its commentary "False Friends," SZTANDAR MLODYCH has cited for instance many facts showing that from 16 August 1980 onward KOR representatives took an active part in organizing strikes in the Lenin shipyards and other Gdansk enterprises and in the work of the strike committee. SZTANDAR MLODYCH notes that it was they who were insinuating slogans harming the foundations of the socialist system in Poland and Poland's national interests; they were editing and printing in the shipyards' printing shop, which was seized by force, leaflets and propaganda material which they then, in the name of workers, distributed in the shipyards and beyond its gates. A similar role was also played by members of the Confederation of Independent Poland.

After all, the representatives of those organizations are not making any secret of their active part in organizing the strikes and in setting up the "independent" trade unions. The confederation's leader Leszek Moczulski said, for instance, in an interview for West German television on 9 September 1980: "I have been helping many people. A number of us stood in the front line of the strikes." The KOR representative Jacek Kuron also attributes credit for the strike movement and the establishment of the "independent" trade unions to himself and his collaborators. That follows from an article in the weekly DER SPIEGEL of 8 September 1980, in which the magazine's editor described his meeting with Kuron and other KOR representatives in Kuron's apartment:

"The strike in the Lenin shipyards was prepared meticulously by the members and followers of KOR there. Stocks of foodstuffs, medication and newsprint were accumulated in advance and connections with enterprises in the entire coastal region were being established. Everything was taking its course according to Kuron's slogan: Set up committees instead of setting fires! In Gdansk the people of the KOR group also found the worker who became the strike's integrating, symbolical figure...Walesa was a commander in the trenches but he certainly was not part of the strike front's central staff. There the brain trust of the people from the KOR group was in session, consulting the strike committee in every situation and working on the legal foundations for negotiations with the government."

Neither Kuron, nor the other KOR representatives, conceal their plans to turn the "independent" trade unions into a political opposition structure. As Kuron stated in KOR's information bulletin of August and September this year--KOR's activity is not aimed at improving the social situation in Poland but, on the contrary, at making use of the current difficulties to destabilize and disintegrate the socialist system. According to him, the new trade unions are to disorganize and paralyze Poland's entire economic and social system. In the aforementioned bulletin he clearly declares that it is his and his group's aim to gradually force such autonomy on all links of management, in the framework of which the party and workers' power would be excluded from decisionmaking. The system's disintegration should take an evolutionary course, with the assistance of the "new structure," and be subordinated to the main goal--to weaken the pillars of socialism in Poland. In an interview that was published by DER SPIEGEL on 15 December 1980 J. Kuron spoke in a similar vein. He stressed that in Poland it is not only a matter of pluralist trade unions: "That development made far greater progress long ago. What I am thinking of is a democratic pluralist society....Institutionalized forms must be created that will enable those pluralist movements to organize and cooperate....We will gradually build up that pluralist structure and gradually, step by step, do away with totalitarianism. Quite slowly...." In ordinary language that means nothing but liquidation of socialist principles and the substitution of bourgeois democratic structures.

In Moczulski's view, as presented by West German television, the establishment of "independent" trade unions is also only "...the first stage, to be able to mobilize all Poles in the struggle against the communist regime...." [paragraph continues]

In an interview in the weekly DER SPIEGEL of 15 September 1980 he elaborated on what his aims are: "Our goal is an independent, sovereign Poland, free of Soviet domination and the PZPR's totalitarian dictatorship."

Such are the goals of those who are calling themselves the godfathers of "independent" trade unions. Solidarity is designed--in the plans of its godfathers--to significantly contribute to the attainment of those goals--meaning to gradually liquidate socialism. As Kuron stressed, solidarity is to be the engine driving against the system where social life is guided by the party and state center.

And the leadership of Solidarity expresses its support to those people, who are not making any secret of their hostility to socialism and of their plans to overthrow the socialist social system in Poland. As AFP stated on 17 December 1980, Lech Walesa confirmed in Gdansk that Solidarity will defend Jacek Kuron: "Kuron is an expert working for Solidarity. We guarantee that we will defend him." And not only him but other representatives of antisocialist forces as well. According to REUTER and AFP Solidarity set up a special body--Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners--to defend Leszek Moczulski and three other "dissidents" who are now in custody for antisocialist activity, and in the future anyone prosecuted by state bodies for inimical activity against socialism.

Imperialism's Goal: To Change the Social System in the PPR

Not only domestic antisocialist forces but also international imperialism and its defenders are pinning their own hopes on the activity of "independent" trade unions in Poland. Starting with U.S. President J. Carter and ending with reformist trade unions, imperialists are openly expressing their satisfaction over the "independent" unions' establishment. They do not at all conceal what they expect of the new trade unions in Poland. They view them as organizations that "make the dictatorship of the proletariat relative," establish elements of "pluralist communism," enable "greater liberalization" and so forth. Lane Kirkland, president of the reactionary AFL-CIO in the United States, expressed that quite unambiguously in the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. He stressed that the most effective way of influencing events in Poland so that "the model of its social system is changed" is to extend multifaceted assistance to the new Polish trade unions. That is why the capitalist world and its representatives are expressing so intensively their solidarity with and support for the Polish "independent" trade unions. And not only expressing. It is no secret that various organizations from capitalist countries--from the Hans Seidel foundation that is financed by the reactionary Bavarian CSU of F.J. Strauss, down to yellow [zlutacke] trade unions and anticommunist centers--are sending considerable financial and other aid (for instance printing macines) to the "independent" trade unions. At the Sixth PZPR Central Committee meeting, Politburo member Stanislaw Kowalczyk said about this help: "We have evidence that among the seemingly innocent foreign donations meant to be an expression of solidarity there are also the means for subversive and espionage centers. They would like to turn the emerging healthy trade union movement into antisocialist opposition."

Those politicians of the capitalist world who have been devoting extraordinary attention to the "independent" trade unions in Poland also include Norbert Bluem, Federal Assembly deputy for the CDU party. At the beginning of September he declared on West German radio that the West should not fear granting Poland ideological assistance, apart from financial.

"Every step toward freedom demands aid," the deputy stressed. Not only he, but also a number of communications media serving the imperialist anticommunist centers and diverse bodies of special services, are also acting within the framework of this slogan.

For instance, Mr Deputy Bluem has manifested extraordinary concern that the emerging "independent" trade union movement in Poland should be oriented in the "right" direction. Thus, on 4 September 1980, he demanded on West German television that elections to the "new" trade unions should take place under the supervision of the ILO in Geneva. This was nothing if not an attempt to place the Polish Government under the guardianship of that organization which should supervise adherence to the agreements concluded at the end of August. It is unnecessary to stress that we have here an endeavor to meddle in Poland's internal affairs and, as TRYBUNA LUDU remarked, an insult to the dignity of Polish trade unionists.

In any case, the real goal is far from the devoted "care" for "independent" trade unions in Poland claimed by Deputy Bluem, who heads the CDU's social commission used by this party to undermine the unity of the trade union movement in the FRG. This October, after he had been refused an entry visa by the Polish Government, Bluem unleashed a new campaign against Poland in certain West German media. It is said in CSU and CDU corridors that his invitation to talk with the "Solidarity" leaders at the beginning of October, as well as the campaign following the visa refusal, have both been agreed on in advance with the "Solidarity" leaders. The invitation and the campaign were meant to exert foreign pressure on the Polish Government so that it would hasten "Solidarity's" registration. The coordination of the campaign is testified to, among other things, by an article published by the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE on 14 October 1980. It stated: Bluem arranged his protest with the leadership of the Polish trade unions. Accordingly, declarations were to be published, particularly in Warsaw and Bonn, stating that the free trade unions have the right to establish contacts with anybody, and as they wish."

What Mr Bluem wanted to discuss with the "independent" Polish trade unions is in many respects indicated by his declaration. As stated in the article cited above, in the Polish Government's refusal to grant him a visa, he "...finds a sign that the Polish authorities could attempt to 'dry out' the movement of free trade unions. It is exactly during the phase of building up the new trade unions, Bluem stresses, that the international contacts and talks are so urgently needed and necessary. In the way it happened in Poland once before, the greatest danger now threatening the new trade unions is 'silent dissolution into nothingness.... It is necessary to protest against that. If one keeps silent, one could wait up to the moment when the free trade unions are shelved." The only thing left is to ask what do these works mean--in the terminology of Mr Bluem and people like him, who manifest such touching concern about the "independent" trade unions in Poland--to "dry out," and to "dissolve into nothingness," and from what will the "free" trade unions be shelved? Because their existence has been recognized both by supreme party and by state bodies, long before Bluem and his like began expressing their concern for the unions. Time and again the supreme party and state functionaries voiced the appeal that the "independent" trade unions should actively participate in solving the complicated economic situation, contribute to enhancing the working morale and effectiveness of the national economy (which is constantly worsening) and take part in the development of socialist Poland.

But that is what Mr Bluem and company fear most. They are afraid that the "independent" trade unions could start implementing the principles to which they had committed themselves to adhere in the agreement with the government.

What Role Should "Solidarity" Play?

That is the reason for all the clamor about their being "dried out" and "dissolved into nothingness." [paragraph continues]

The main concern of Bluem and his like is that--contrary to the interests of the Polish workers class and all working people--"Solidarity" should take the path traced for it by the antisocialist forces in Poland, a path so vehemently urged upon it by the bourgeois press; the path of intensifying tension, of disintegrating the socialist structures and of gradually turning into an oppositional political force that would deprive the PZPR of its leading role and take power into its own hands. Thus it is not surprising that the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU indulges in praise: "This ("Solidarity's" activity--Hora) indicates that the new trade unions understand their own role... quite politically and would like to develop, if not into a second political power center, then at least into an institutional control authority of the party leadership."

To give advice on how to implement those plans was also why Mr Bluem was to travel to Poland. It goes without saying that he would not have gone empty-handed but with the assurance that, as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, "The German Trade Union Federation (DGB) is ready to extend to the free Polish trade unions organizational and technical assistance." He modestly failed to reveal that what was involved was additional financial support of about DM1.25 million, as well as deliveries of printing machines and other equipment, and, on top of that, 50 tons of paper for the start.

In the crisis-ridden period we also acquired in our country rich experience from similar trips and "assistance" by some CDU/CSU Bundestag deputies and "experts" subordinate to them. Such trips were, apart from other things, misused for illegal attempts to disband the Czechoslovak People's Party and to replace it by secretly founded cells of the so-called Christian Democratic Party. One of those who at that time organized that illegal party confirmed those activities of CDU/CSU deputies and other members on CSSR territory, including financing of those attempts.

The counterrevolutionary role that was played in Czechoslovakia in 1968 by various legally and illegally established organizations should be played in the PPR by the "independenty" trade unions, according to the plans of anticommunist centers. At a meeting with journalists from socialist countries after the seventh PZPR Central Committee session J. Klasa, head of the Central Committee's Department for Press, Radio and Television, said about it: "The activity of hostile elements who are affixing themselves to Solidarity has increased.... those forces are taking advantage of the difficult situation and the party's lack of aggressiveness and have unleashed broad antisocialist activity.... Solidarity is pressured to engage in activities exceeding the framework of its statutes. It seems as though someone wanted to turn Solidarity into an opposition party...." And that is also the reason why it is being given such promotion in the West.

The fact that precisely those people and forces hating socialism and trying by all possible means to destroy it are posing as the "godfathers," "patrons" and closest friends of the "independent" trade unions also proves who is pinning his hopes on them and what goals they are designed to serve.

Views on Situation

LD061810 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Poland has entered the new year with big problems, but also with great hopes. It is a well-known fact that the situation in Poland is complicated by chaos in the national economy, by irresponsible strikes, and by the overt antisocialist activities of some counterrevolutionary groups, which in cooperation with Western subversive centers are intent on undermining Poland's socialist statehood.

The most obvious example of this activity is the so-called Political and Social Self-Defense Committee. Suffice it to recall the speeches and articles by one of its exponents, Jacek Kuron, to realize what aims this group pursues. In the unofficial paper (ROBOTNIK GDANSKI) Kuron openly called for a disruption of Poland's state structure, filling his articles too with anti-Sovietism. In an interview for the West German weekly magazine DER SPIEGEL, Kuron explained who is to play the main role in the subversive plans. He singled out the new trade union Solidarity, which he described as an alternative force won over from the state power. He also indicated that he expects this organization to continuously keep in check the socialist system in Poland.

Chaos in the national economy, strikes declared for the fulfillment of unrealistic demands and the fanning of unrest in the country--these are the methods by which anti-socialist forces (?want) to gain their aims. It's clear that such aims as the disruption of socialism in Poland have nothing in common with the interests of the Polish people and are contrary to those interests. [Passage indistinct] break Poland away from its socialist friends, to disrupt its ties with the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, and to isolate Poland--all this the enemies of Poland's statehood evidently consider to be among the main conditions for achieving their aims.

A clear answer to such attempts must come from party meetings which have just been held in the Polish People's Army, endorsing the army's full support for the process of the socialist reconstruction in the country. It was emphasized at [word indistinct] (?meetings) that attempts to undermine the foundations of the socialist system must be opposed. And it was stressed with equal vigor that Poland's independence is indestructibly linked with socialism. The Polish Army will unswervingly guard these values. It's no secret that the events in Poland have been used by the NATO states as a pretext for launching antisocialist hysteria. As seen by the results of the Warsaw Treaty summit last December, [words indistinct] again answered this provocative (?argument). The final communique from that meeting says that Poland was, is and will remain socialist, and that it can rely on all-round aid from its socialist friends.

The preparedness of the Polish Armed Forces and cooperation with the socialist countries' armies, said the central Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU yesterday, are the main factors guaranteeing that socialist construction in Poland will not be threatened from within, and that the process of reconstruction will continue according to the program determined by the party and accepted by society. In this it is necessary to see the hopes with which the Polish nation entered the new year to overcome successfully the problems which have accumulated.

KOMMUNIST on Espionage Cited

LD061414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The Soviet journal KOMMUNIST in an article on the situation in Poland says that the process of socialist renewal is encountering great obstacles in the country. According to the evaluation of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee session, to the end of the year an atmosphere of deep political crisis was prevalent in the country, which might have important negative consequences. Leading Polish representatives presume that the negative factor in the country's life was the division of the unified trade union movement. Imperialist espionage services are openly trying to use this situation to set the newly created trade unions against the Polish communists.

Chaos in the national economy, irresponsible exploitation of strikes, displays of open antisocialist activity by counterrevolutionary groups connected with subversive centers of the West which would like to undermine the socialist order in the country--all this is complicating the situation in Poland which is so important for the power and security of the socialist countries, for detente and peace in Europe.

KOMMUNIST stresses that the most important tasks facing the Polish communists are based on a renewal of the values of socialism, Leninist norms in the PZPR's life and making a stand against the enemies of socialism. The countries of the socialist community on the threshhold of the eighties must experience new trials of firmness and an intensification of the class struggle in the international arena. But they possess everything necessary for completing the tasks which they are facing. This is guaranteed by their huge economic potential, the real democracy of socialist order and the international policy of the fraternal parties, KOMMUNIST concludes.

LENART MEETS WITH USSR COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD061934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received in Bratislava Erlen Pervyshin, minister of Communications Equipment Industry of the USSR. In the course of a cordial conversation they discussed topical questions on the development of cooperation and production cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in the sphere of consumer electronics and medical technology.

CPCZ GREETS LUXEMBOURG CP ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011832 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 1 Jan (CTK)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia sent a message of greetings today to the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of its founding.

The letter stressed the glorious revolutionary path of Luxembourg communists and appreciated the efforts exerted by the party with the aim to strengthen the unity and action capability of the international communist movement.

The comradely understanding and cooperation characteristic for the relations between the two fraternal parties was also underlined in the letter.

KAPEK ADDRESSES PARTY OFFICIALS ON 5-YEAR PLAN

LD052134 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Jan (CTK)--Secretary of the Prague Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Antonin Kapek spoke here today about the tasks of the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan of Economic Development.

Addressing a meeting of party officials, he thanked the 140,000 members and membership candidates in the capital for their dedicated work in the 6th Five-Year Plan period, in which industrial enterprises in Prague overfulfilled the plan by 0.7 per cent, and construction enterprises by 0.2 per cent. Total industrial production in the city increased by 29 per cent since 1976; the volume of construction work was 25 per cent higher than in the previous five years.

Antonin Kapek outlined the tasks assigned to the engineering industry in Prague, which accounts for 17.5 per cent of the national production, and underlined the need for higher productivity and better quality, to be achieved with the help of an improved system of plan-based management of the national economy.

GUENTER MITTAG DELIVERS SED POLITBURO REPORT

AU181301 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 80 pp 3-7

["From the Politburo report to the 13th session of the SED Central Committee," delivered by Politburo member Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee secretary, in Berlin on 11 December 1980]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the time between the 12th and the 13th Central Committee sessions was filled with a great deal of creative work by our party in preparing for the 10th party congress. In this period the entire activity of the Politburo was concentrated on further increasing the party's fighting strength and on promoting the initiative-filled activities of the people. As has been shown by the accountability reports delivered so far and by the elections of the leading party organs, the party has entered into a new phase of its activity with the convening of the 10th party congress.

The greatest people's initiative in the GDR's history shows that the confidence of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the socialist intelligentsia and the other working people in the policy of our party has deepened further. Along with this, readiness has grown to actively implement this policy and to score high achievements. It is clearly evident in all sectors of social life, especially in socialist competition in industry, the building industry, socialist agriculture, in transportation, communications and in trade. Science and higher school education, public education and culture are seeking to live up to new standards. Everything is being done to ensure that the GDR's defense strength in the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries is always kept at the required level.

Never before have our people, led by our party, acted as unanimously as in these recent weeks and months. That is of decisive importance for implementing our policy to benefit the people, for our contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism.

In these turbulent times of exacerbating international class struggles, the GDR has proved to be a stable cornerstone of socialism in Europe. The correctness of the general line, adopted by the eighth and ninth party congress and consistently implemented since then, has been confirmed. With its positive results it has proved its worth for more than a decade now. More than ever it becomes evident how effective socialism in the GDR serves the interests of the people, what tremendous creative forces it sets free and what it accomplishes in safeguarding peace. Thus, further implementing our party program has become the concern of the entire people.

At the Gera Bezirk party aktiv meeting Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, took a position on "current issues of GDR domestic and foreign policy." Based on an exact Marxist-Leninist analysis of the concrete situation. This speech very clearly outlines the tasks in further preparing for the 10th SED Congress. It is of the greatest importance for the activity of the whole party, for its offensive policy and uniform action at this time of increased political activity. In all bezirk party organizations, as well as in the National People's Army [NVA] and at the Ministry of State Security, the comrades of the Politburo on the basis on the GERA speech, elucidated the conclusions and the next steps to be taken in party work.

We continue to make an all-out effort to consistently implement the policy for the benefit of the people, adopted by the ninth party congress, together with the entire people, with all working people. By unwaveringly continuing to pursue the course of the unity of economic and social policy, we produce results which benefit every one of us, and which at the same time universally strengthen the GDR in the community of fraternal countries.

It is decisive to safeguard at all times worker-peasant power, to constantly consolidate it further and to defend it against any attacks. The truth of this fundamental tenet is impressively and convincingly demonstrated particularly in the current international situation. On it depend all the successes of the socialist revolution, all the progress in the interest of the working people, and last but not least, the effectiveness of our contribution to peace. As in the past, we will always take this into account.

Proceeding from the decisions of the ninth party congress, the strategy to strengthen the GDR's economic capacity was outlined in the Gera speech. That is the central problem of implementing our policy of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. What new and higher standards have been set for this is made clear by the Carl Zeiss Jena combine. Based on the good results obtained in the comprehensive overfulfillment of the plan and on the 2.37 day lead over current state plan targets achieved by September 1980, new and even more demanding targets are envisaged for the 1981 plan period. As you know, the Zeiss workers collective intends to fulfill the targets the purpose of which is a strong performance increase ahead of schedule in 1981, and to achieve a 1-day lead in plan implementation until the 10th party congress. That is an important initiative. In the meantime, many combines and enterprises of other bezirke, especially in Karl-Marx-Stadt and Halle, have followed this example.

All these high pledges testify to the growing political sense of responsibility for the economic strengthening of the GDR and for the whole society. They are based on readiness to solve new and frequently difficult problems through constructive action in the interest of achieving higher performance and supporting the continuation of our policy that serves the benefit of the people. This attitude is manifesting itself increasingly clearly.

The broad initiative moment in socialist competition in honor of the 10th party congress is given powerful encouragement and support by the trade unions.

The Gera speech of our General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker has again shown the entire party and the GDR people that our party has a clear concept for further shaping the developed socialist society and is implementing it with optimism and confidence in victory. That is the realistic, forward-leaning style of our party's struggle which proceeds from realistic positions. It lends vigor, freshness, purposefulness and energy to the work of all party organizations. Thus all party organizations are able to stand their test as the leading force in all situations.

I. The Foreign Policy Activity of the SED for Strengthening Peace and International Security

Crimean Meeting Marked by Further Deepening of the Militant Alliance With the CPSU and the Soviet Union

Comrades, in the period under review the further deepening of our fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union was again in the foreground of our party's foreign policy activity. The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman about his friendly meeting, on 11 August in the Crimea with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, who very cordially thanked Comrade Erich Honecker for his activity.

The traditional Crimea meetings have always strongly stimulated the further development of the comprehensive friendly cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. They have always been a very weighty factor in the joint struggle to strengthen peace and international security. That was true this time too. The meeting between Comrades Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev acquired special significance through the fact that the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress are forthcoming.

The leaders were able to state with full justification that during the past decades the CPSU and the SED have performed an enormous amount of political work as a result of which the peoples of the two countries have become allies, fellow fighters and friends. Our fraternal alliance rests on a stable, unshakable foundation. It includes multifaceted, intensive party, state and sociopolitical relations as well as the close ideological collaboration and constantly growing cooperation in the economic sphere. Owing to all this we are able, despite international conditions--which have become more complicated--to successfully cope with the demanding requirements of the 1980's.

Our two countries are advancing toward a new 5-year plan period in which a comprehensive set of measures is to be implemented. They are in line with the program for specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR until 1990. At the same time they are in accordance with the CEMA long-term target programs of cooperation. Thus our cooperation will further expand, especially in those fields that are decisive for scientific-technical progress--in machine-building, instrument making and in the chemical industry.

To implement our program of full employment, prosperity of the people, growth and stability, increasingly close cooperation with the Soviet Union is of decisive importance. We are constantly and increasingly combining the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. This bears good fruit for the building of socialism and communism in our countries and serves the good of our peoples.

The statement made by Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker with regard to international development, that the situation continues to be complicated and tense, has been clearly borne out in the past few months. However--and this too has become evident--the course pursued by the most reactionary imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists designed to aggravate tension has not attained the aims they set for themselves. At present there is no progress toward a just settlement of the conflict situations in the various parts of the world. That is a fact. It is a fact that the United States is striving for military superiority over the socialist countries and therefore is stepping up the arms race.

On the other hand, it is of the greatest importance of the peoples that peace will be consolidated and become stable if a definite turn toward disarmament is ensured, strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security. Therefore, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker concluded at their Crimean meeting that the Soviet Union and the GDR, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, will continue to consistently work for implementing measures serving military detente and easing military confrontation in Europe. A conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be an important milestone on that road. Hence it is a priority task to achieve agreement on convening and preparing such a conference at the current Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatory states.

In view of the imperialist transition from the policy of detente to the policy of confrontation the emphatic statement at the Crimean meeting has acquired increasing significance that a conscientious attitude is necessary toward those treaties and agreements which have proved to be particularly important in developing the process of detente and shaping the legal foundations of that process. This is closely linked with the necessity to strictly respect the legitimate interests of the socialist GDR just as those of any other socialist state.

Preserving peace and consolidating it for years and decades to come is and will remain a vital issue for mankind. On the strength of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress we have made every effort, together with the fraternal socialist states, to be aggressive in the field of struggle for detente and disarmament and through constructive activities to pave the way for and achieve positive progress. It becomes increasingly evident that the strength of the socialist community, its concerted action in the world, are the guarantee of bringing about a lasting safeguard for peace. This is the position from which the Politburo always proceeds in assessing the international events and in drawing the appropriate conclusions.

The responsibility for the deterioration of the world situation clearly rests with those who pursue the imperialist course of intensified NATO armament, accelerating the arms race and heightening international tensions. In their incalculability and adventurism they are even prepared, should they regard it as necessary, to expose the peoples to the acute danger of a nuclear inferno. This is shown by NATO's long-term arms program, its fateful Brussels missile decision, and the so-called new nuclear strategy of the United States, the strategy of the first nuclear strike. Last but not least it is evidenced by constant imperialist interference in the internal affairs of other countries, be it in the Middle East or in Europe.

Struggling against the imperialist policy of confrontation, of threats, blackmail and of boycott, foiling the anti-detente concept of powerful circles of monopoly capital and their henchemen are at the center of what is necessary today in order to ward off the danger of a new world war. This includes the task for all peoples, for all realistic peace-loving forces, to make even more resolute efforts toachieve a turn to disarmament in the 1980's.

The declaration of the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states has proved to be a constructive basis for meaningful steps to safeguard peace and enabling the socialist community to strongly influence the course of international events. It has become more obvious than ever before that political detente can be lasting and produce new, positive results only if it is supplemented by military detente.

Essential stimuli for effective measures for military detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament emanate primarily from the proposals made by the Soviet Union regarding the issue of medium-range missiles and in the memorandum "for peace and disarmament, for guarantees of international security" submitted to the 35th UN General Assembly. They are an expression of the socialist countries' consistent peace policy and contribute to mobilize the peoples. The GDR will continue to advocate implementing these proposals.

In its entire policy the GDR lets itself be guided by the responsibility of safeguarding peace, which in particular results from its being situated on the demarcation line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Never again must war emanate from German soil. What our people have built in three decades of hard work from ruins must never be reduced to rubble and ashes. All peoples should live in peace. That is why we support every step that serves the continuation and deepening of the process of detente. The GDR actively opposes the enemies of detente and the advocates of confrontation. In the spirit of its consistent peace policy it uses every opportunity to cooperate with the governments of countries with different social systems, with all forces, irrespective of differences in political views and ideologies, that are for peace, detente, and disarmament.

On the Development of Relations With the Capitalist Countries on the Basis of Peaceful Coexistence

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo has adopted quite a few measures aimed at implementing the orientation-adopted by our ninth party congress--on the largest possible GDR contribution to further strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles, as you know, include full respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, respecting borders, and noninterference in internal affairs. They have been included in the European treaty system and in the Helsinki Final Act, whose favorable effects on detente are general knowledge. The GDR strictly complies with them, expects the same from others and defends peaceful coexistence as the foundation for shaping normal relations among countries with different social systems and safeguarding lasting peace against all imperialist attacks.

At the ninth party congress we showed that our support for peaceful coexistence is by no means merely a tactical move. It complies with the basic interests of socialism and communism, of the national and social liberation movement of the peoples, of mankind altogether. Because, with the currently existing international balance of forces, the only way to live in peace, is through peaceful coexistence. It alone opens realistic opportunities to solve world political controversies without war. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence--that is a view which quite a few sensible politicians of the capitalist countries have had to accept.

The GDR has fashioned its relations with capitalist countries in keeping with the principles of peaceful ccexistence, and in the spirit of mutually advantageous cooperation. The state visit that Comrade Erich Honecker paid to the Republic of Austria was significant. [paragraph continues]

It elicited great international attention precisely because it made convincingly clear, at a time of exacerbated attacks on detente by imperialist, confrontation politicians, what positive possibilities relations of peaceful coexistence offer not only at present but also in future. This is very important and useful not just for the bilateral relationship and its development. The two sides agreed that everything possible must be undertaken to continue the thus far longest period of peace on our continent, to counteract a further deterioration of the international situation, to put an end to the arms race, and to safeguard detente, security and cooperation. Thus many commentators assessed the success of this state visit as particularly valuable for all-European peace interests.

The state visit to the GDR of Spiros **Kiprianou**, president of the Republic of Cyprus, and his talks with Comrade Erich Honecker are an important basis for developing the continuous and stable relations between our two states. This meeting produced far-reaching agreement with respect to evaluating many international problems, as well as that they must be solved in the spirit of peace and detente. Because of its strategic location in the Mediterranean area, the Republic of Cyprus is a choice target of NATO to abuse as a bridgehead against the Soviet Union and other forces of peace, social progress and national liberation. The just struggle of the Cypriot people for their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment enjoys our full solidaristic support.

The Politburo affirmed the principled position of our party in that as far as its relations with the FRG are concerned, the GDR will be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interest of peace and the people. In his Gera speech, Comrade Erich Honecker clearly explained this position. It is self-evident to all of us that our treaty policy with the FRG is part and parcel of the concerted policy of our alliance of Warsaw Pact states for securing peace. The GDR has undertaken many things in the past to pave the road for progress in relations between the GDR and FRG. With its treaty policy, important prerequisites were created for an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. Many problems still persist, however, and we are still a considerable distance away from comprehensive normalization. It is necessary to proceed, without any reservations, from the existence of two sovereign, mutually independent states with different social systems. This is the beginning and end of the matter. It also includes noninterference in internal affairs, taking realities into consideration, and drawing final conclusions for a practical policy.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stated in Gera about the outcome of the Bundestag elections, it should certainly be assessed positively that the past SPD/FDP coalition will provide the Federal Government for another 4 years. If the Bonn coalition wants to continue its Eastern policy based on the Western alliance--at least this is the way Helmut Schmidt, the FRG Federal Chancellor, made it clear--this is certainly welcome insofar as a policy in the spirit of detente can only be useful for Europe.

But we take into account that the FRG professes adherence to the policy of detente and safeguarding peace in words, and at the same does a great deal within NATO to alter the military equilibrium to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact states. This entire FRG policy of intensified armament, planned on a long-term basis, is all the more dangerous since--recently even more intensively--revanchist aims vis-a-vis fraternal socialist countries and particularly vis-a-vis the GDR are being pursued by the FRG. This also applied to the intensive publicity about adhering to the fiction of the "German Reich within the borders of 1937." The doctrine, contrary to international law, of "keeping open the German issue," as well as the recently advanced duty to care for GDR citizens. After all, relations between the GDR and FRG can only develop positively on the same basis as those with any other capitalist state. [paragraph continues]

What is involved are relations between two mutually independent sovereign states which embody social systems that are opposite to one another and incompatible. There can only be advancement in the relations between the GDR and FRG if people proceed from this fact without any reservations. The development of these relations depends on the extent to which revanchist policy is repulsed and the doors are opened to commonsense.

The GDR will make its active and constructive contribution to peaceful coexistence, to peace and security on our continent, without any changes and with undiminished strength. Far exceeding bilateral problems, the fashioning of normal relations between the GDR and FRG is of no minor significance for peace in Europe. The principles that are customary in relations among sovereign states must be respected without curtailments. Then there can emerge new, positive results in the normalization of relations between the GDR and FRG.

Intensified Struggle of All Peace Forces in the World

Comrades, in our international activities we strive in many ways to actively contribute to the struggle of all peace forces in order to defuse the world situation, to promote disarmament and to continue detente. In this context we devote great attention to the followup Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that has opened in Madrid. The Warsaw Pact member states are upholding a constructive position. They jointly endorse practical steps to consolidate security and cooperation in Europe. This applies primarily to adopting a resolution on convening the aforementioned conference on military detente and disarmament. This is a key issue in the exchange of views about experiences on past implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

At the same time, we have announced our readiness to discuss new proposals for implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety. Faithful to their principled course, the Warsaw Pact member states are working for success of the meeting of CSCE states. In our view, its course and results will help stabilize detente in all the main respects, outlined in the Helsinki Final Act as the long-term program for peaceful coexistence.

On the occasion of the 67th Interparliamentary Conference of this September in Berlin, in which parliamentarians from 87 countries and representatives of 15 international organizations participated, Comrade Erich Honecker, as sponsor of the conference, reaffirmed the firm, indomitable determination of the GDR to consistently continue the peace course. He explained in detail the new proposals of the Warsaw Pact for reducing the danger of war and for disarmament and detente, as well as possibilities for implementing them.

This conference helped, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the exchange of views on fundamental problems of our times. It gave parliamentarians from all parts of the world a chance to acquaint themselves with the peace policy of our state, and with the gains in building socialism. The organization and holding of this interparliamentary conference strengthened the authority of the GDR, eliminated prejudices vis-a-vis real socialism, and opened up new possibilities for the international work of the People's Chamber.

In this context, the Conference of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was also of great political significance. Comrade Inge Lange, as the leader of the GDR delegation, explained the new requirements in the peace struggle in view of the adventurous policy of the United States and its NATO allies. The appeal for peace addressed to the peoples of the world elicits our undivided approval.

Further Consolidation of the Fraternal Alliance With the Socialist Countries

Comrades, in the period under review, our party took substantial steps to consolidate the fraternal alliance of the GDR with the other countries of the socialist community, and to make it increasingly closer.

The visit of a GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist country on the American continent, turned into an inspiring demonstration of the unity and cohesion of the GDR and revolutionary Cuba. The visit to the island of freedom took place at a time when U.S. imperialism pursued an exacerbated policy of provocation and interference in the internal affairs of the Cuban people, and tried to fan tensions in the Caribbean by means of military actions. On the soil of revolutionary Cuba, Comrade Erich Honecker unmasked this aggressive policy as a component part of the worldwide imperialist attacks against the peace and security of people. He gave assurance that the GDR--just like the Soviet Union and the other socialist states--always stands firmly at the side of the Republic of Cuba.

It became evident during the many stops of the friendship visit that Cuba today is a shining symbol of socialism, democracy, independence and freedom not only for the people on the American continent, but also for the people of other continents and are struggling for their national independence and freedom. A new era in the fraternal relations between our peoples was opened up with the friendship visit. The treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba constitutes the stable, long-term basis for developing collaboration at a higher level.

In late June 1980, a party-state delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, visited the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. This visit, which was marked by multifaceted displays of friendship for our socialist German state, constituted a new highlight in relations between the two fraternal countries. The talks between the leading representatives conveyed many new incentives to further fashioning our multifaceted cooperation. The joint declaration, as well as the agreements on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, illustrate what has been achieved in the past few years. At the same time, they outline the future aims in implementing the friendship between the two states.

During the talks Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out that in solving the complicated tasks of the 1980's we can rely, as in the past, on the close internationalist collaboration of the fraternal states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. This joint work within the framework of our time-tested militant alliance strengthens each individual country, and at the same time multiplies the strength of the entire socialist community.

Willi Stoph, Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, paid a visit to the CSSR where he had talks with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, and with Premier Lubomir Strougal. The sides confirmed that mutual cooperation is sucessfully developing on a high level on the basis of the friendship treaty concluded on 3 October 1977, and in compliance with the decisions adopted at the meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak in Dresden in 1979. Both fraternal parties regard the incessant strengthening of their military alliance as the most important prerequisite for constantly deepening and developing cooperation between the two countries.

The visit of Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to the Mongolian People's Republic served to strengthen the fraternal alliance and further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and this fraternal socialist country.

To Strengthen the Unity of the Socialist Countries on the Basis of Marxism-Leninism and Internationalist Solidarity.

Comrades, the Politburo has heard a report on the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states on 5 December 1980 in Moscow. It confirmed the position taken by the head of the GDR delegation, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

At the meeting, Comrade Erich Honecker outlined our party's position and decalred that the exchange of opinions had become necessary in view of the development of the international situation in the past few months. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, he thanked the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the invitation to this meeting.

Comrade Honecker declared that the events in neighboring Poland fill the leadership of our party, the communists and the citizens of the GDR with the greatest concern. No one who has the cause of peace and socialism at heart can remain indifferent to what is happening in the Polish People's Republic. Never has our party felt so closely linked with the PZPR as in these difficult days and weeks. In this spirit, we have oriented the members and candidate members of our party. We remain in solidarity, at the side of the fraternal Polish people and its party, the PZPR. The cause of socialism will be victorious.

The GDR has rendered the Polish People's Republic fraternal aid in view of the events in this country. At short notice grain, butter, meat and other foodstuffs as well as industrial products have been dispatched, altogether M300 million worth of valuta goods [valuta-gueter]. Moreover, the GDR granted the Polish People's Republic gratuitous aid in freely convertible currency worth 250 million valuta marks. This is extraordinary large material and financial support for the Polish People's Republic on our part.

The GDR is interested in a stable situation in the Polish People's Republic. This is due to our interest in further developing fraternal relations with the Polish People's Republic, to our interest in further strengthening the community of socialist states as an entity, and to the principles of proletarian internationalism to which we always remain loyal.

Comrade Kania and Comrade Erich Honecker had exchanges of opinion by telephone. Comrade Honecker assured Comrade Kania of his fraternal solidarity with the PZPR in overcoming the difficult situation that has developed. Comrade Kania thanked the GDR for the political and economic aid it has rendered.

In a remarkably hectic manner, the FRG mass media has interfered in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic as if it were their own country. "Advice" was, and is, dished out. It applies to fundamental sociopolitical problems. At the same time, antisocialist forces are offered a broad forum, and there is no lack of direct encouragement for subversive actions, either. All that has nothing to do with the real interests of the Polish people.

Relations With the Liberated States of Asia, Africa and America Were Expanded

Comrades, our party and socialist state have impressively further improved the quality of their relations with the liberated peoples and states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are linked with the overwhelming majority of these peoples and states and their parties by close friendship and collaboration. We are linked by the anti-imperialist struggle for peace, freedom and social progress. We are linked by firm solidarity against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

New high points of this revolutionary struggle were the official visits to the GDR by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO]-party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and by Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. The peoples of Mozambique and Zambia have won great victories in the international liberation struggle, and have initiated far-reaching political, economic and social changes. The successful advance of these countries has great political significance for the emergence of the peoples of Africa in their struggle for liberation from imperialism.

A great danger for these countries, with which we are friendly, originates from the policy of the United States and other imperialist countries. Through the establishment of new and the expansion of existing military bases in this region, as well as through naval concentration in the Indian Ocean, they are attempting to exert pressure on the countries in this region and to block the progressive road of social development.

As a result of the talks of Comrade Erich Honecker with the leading representatives of Mozambique and Zambia, new concrete steps for the further development of cooperation have been adopted, which promote the fundamental desire of our peoples for a secure and stable peace in the world and which strengthen the alliance with the socialist states.

The recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe is regarded by us as a contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist liberation forces in southern Africa. In its political and economic relations, the GDR is guided by the principles of equality. In line with these principles at the 11th UN special session the GDR actively supported a transformation of international economic relations on a democratic and equal basis.

We are not indifferent to the fact that conflicts exist between nonaligned states which, as in the case of Iran and Iraq, have even developed into war. Such a situation does not benefit the national and social liberation struggle of the peoples, but only imperialism. The United States and other imperialist powers have taken advantage of the situation that has developed in order to establish and expand military bases. Under the pretext of safeguarding "vital interests," they are interfering in other countries' internal affairs. They are stationing their so-called rapid deployment force in several countries. The GDR is of the opinion that controversial questions between states should be settled through peaceful negotiations without outside interference. We advocate that the military conflict be ended quickly, and that the tensions between the two states, with which the GDR maintains multifaceted relations, be eliminated by political means:

Internationalist Cooperation With the Communist and Workers Parties Further Deepened

Dear comrades, faithful to the program of our party, the Politburo in the period under review has continued its efforts to further expand and deepen internationalist cooperation with the communist and workers parties. The close relations of friendship with the fraternal parties of socialist countries and especially with the CPSU have been further developed since the 12th plenum. The SED Central Committee dispatched 25 delegations to fraternal parties in socialist countries, and 12 delegations of our party visited fraternal parties in nonsocialist countries. During the same period, we received 27 delegations from communist and workers parties of socialist countries; and 51 delegations of fraternal parties from nonsocialist countries or other revolutionary parties and movements, socialist and social democratic parties, acquainted themselves with the experiences of our revolutionary struggle.

New initiatives emanated from our party, designed to induce the workers class and all democratic forces in the capitalist countries and the nationally liberated peoples to further close their ranks in the joint anti-imperialist struggle for peace, national independence, social progress, democracy and socialism. This was also the aim of the important international scientific conference that was held by the SED Central Committee together with the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Berlin from 20 to 24 October. The speech delivered by Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary of our party and GDR State Council chairman, at the opening of this conference, which was attended by leading representatives from 116 communist and workers parties, other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements from 103 countries, evoked a strong response. Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that this conference united representatives of the three revolutionary main streams of our time--the socialist world system, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, and the national liberation movement.

The climate and results of this meeting impressively confirmed Erich Honecker's words: "The struggle for peace, on whose results everything ultimately depends for the existence or nonexistence of peoples and for their happy future, is today being waged from much stronger positions than ever before." It is one of the greatest successes of the endeavors of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, he said, that they are able to rely on the grown power and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. Outlining the peace strategy of the community of socialist states headed by the Soviet Union, Comrade Erich Honecker unmasked the neocolonialist policy of imperialism with which the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America find themselves invariably confronted. At the same time he pointed out how the reactionary imperialist forces are seeking to explain and justify their own material and psychological war preparations with the lie of a "threat from the East" and the fairytale about an alleged threat to the West by the Soviet Union. Erich Honecker called for making the unmasking of this "lie of the century" an inalienable constituent part of the peace struggle.

In the broad exchange of opinions and experience it was confirmed that imperialism is the main enemy of social progress of all mankind. The strength of our movement against imperialism lies in unity.

In the days of the conference Erich Honecker and other Politburo members had numerous talks with the leading representatives of the communist and workers parties of other revolutionary movements, in the spirit of internationalist solidarity. These meetings at the highest level contributed to ensuring that existing possibilities for international collaboration between communists and all revolutionary forces will be used even more intensively in the future.

In the period 3 to 5 June a meeting on topical questions of cadre policy was held in Berlin. Secretaries for party and organizational questions of the Central Committees of 11 communist and workers parties of socialist countries participated. They exchanged information about the training of cadres from the ranks of the workers class, the peasantry and the working intelligentsia. They attached great importance to constantly improving the qualification of the leading functionaries.

Moreover, a meeting of Central Committee secretaries responsible for international relations of the fraternal parties that are linked in close friendship was held in Budapest 15-16 July.

Socialism--the Most Influential Force

Comrades, even under the changed external conditions in the international arena, it turns out that the influence of socialism in international politics is becoming more and more decisive. Imperialism has finally lost its predominance in the world. A crisis that affects all walks of social life is shaking the foundations of capital.

In the world of socialism the basic freedoms and human rights are being implemented. The fateful war-peace-war cycle that dominated the first half of the 20th Century has been broken owing to the power of socialism. Despite the dangerous course on the brink of a military conflict, which was pursued by imperialism again and again, it has been possible to prevent a third world war for 35 years. Socialism is proving to be the humanism of our era.

The communists, all GDR people are following with great attention the comprehensive activities of the fraternal Soviet people in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. We are most deeply convinced that this party congress will be an outstanding event in The life of the Soviet people and of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. From the 26th CPSU Congress new, powerful stimuli will emanate for the struggle of the peoples for the revolutionary renewal of the world and the strengthening of peace.

II. To Consistently Continue the Policy of the Main Task

Further Implementation of the Unity of Economic and Social Policy

Dear Comrades, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat have taken all required measures in the period under review to steadily continue the course adopted by the ninth party congress, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. In this period this fundamental road to strengthening socialism and increasing its stability and international attractiveness has proved very emphatically to be an important factor for safeguarding peace in Europe.

The Politburo is in a position to declare: With the whole strength of the party, and thanks to the comprehensive intiatives and the strenuous work of the working people, a successful struggle is being waged for the all-round fulfillment and purposeful over fulfillment of the 1980 economic plan. By the end of November the industrial goods production plan in the GDR economy was fulfilled at 100.9 percent. The dynamics of our economic development is also evidenced by the fact that by the end of November M14.5 billion worth of more goods were produced to meet the demand of the people and the national economy as well as for exports, than during the corresponding period of last year. This means an approximate 5 percent growth per work day of industrial goods production in the national economy. Industry achieved a 2-day lead in plan implementation.

This exceeding of targets is primarily a result of better utilization of the qualitative factors of economic growth, on the road of socialist intensification and rationalization. An essential contribution to this has been made by the continuous fulfillment of the science and technology plans. The science and technology state plan has been fulfilled at 101 percent. It is necessary for the stronger economic growth to be supported even more effectively by higher results of scientific-technical work, primarily through top performances. A marked increase of performance standards in research, development, design and technology is necessary everywhere.

The production growth was almost exclusively due to growing labor productivity. In industry, labor productivity went up by 5 percent. An additional increase in labor productivity over the plan, by at least 1 percent, was achieved by 72 percent of all industry combines. At 46 combines labor productivity was raised more quickly than the production of goods. Such a target was envisaged in the plan for 18 combines. The planned basic material costs per M100 worth of goods produced were kept 33 pfennig below the plan figures. That amounts to material savings worth nearly M800 million. In the first three quarters of this year the metal processing industry achieved a production increase of 8.2 percent, while using only 1.2 percent more rolled steel. The specific rolled steel consumption declined by 6.5 percent, which amounts to a saving of 42 kilotons of rolled steel.

The intensified procurement and utilization of secondary raw materials plays an important part in securing the raw material supply and the most economical use of all available resources. At present we are already covering about 10 percent of our industrial raw material requirements from this source. However, a substantially higher percentage is feasible, because so far only about 30 percent of the available quantities are being utilized. To better develop these rich resources, the Politburo has set tasks for the multiple use as well as the intensified procurement and utilization of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products. This applies to scrap metal, scrap paper, waste wood, waste oil, waste plastic, container glass, fireproof materials and so forth. What is needed in this respect is a further performance increase at the enterprises of the secondary raw material procurement combine and of the metal recovery combine.

The consistent orientation on the most effective use of the material assets was an essential prerequisite for our achieving a high production growth in 1980 for the first time without consuming more energy.

The endeavors of our party to ensure the objectively necessary energy saving in our national economy, and to eliminate any waste of energy, are beginning to produce positive effects. Thus, an absolute 2.3 percent reduction in primary energy consumption was achieved in the first three quarters of this year as against the corresponding period of last year. Calculated by the usual international standards, this is tantamount to the saving of 2 million tons of hard coal units, or 6.6 million tons of raw brown coal. While energy consumption is declining, we are scoring substantial growth rates of industrial goods production, building production, of railroad transportation volumes and in agriculture. The results clearly show that the initiated measures have been correct and successful from the national economic point of view and must by all means be continued.

The Politburo stresses: In 1981 and in the coming years the output increase is to be ensured with a more or less equal or only slightly growing volume of energy resources, raw materials and other materials. This is not a temporary but a long-term task. It will be a basic factor of our development in the coming years. Hence, a substantially more efficient processing and complete utilization of the available raw materials is of decisive importance.

To achieve the necessary higher level in the economical use of materials and energy, the Central Committee Secretariat has confirmed measures designed to reduce the specific material and energy consumption by effective work with standards and material consumption norms. The standards constitute a binding working basis for setting demanding targets designed to lower the use of material and energy in all sectors of the national economy.

It was stipulated that under the responsibility of the directors general of the combines the technical standards for every sector are to be reviewed and adjusted to the international material and energy-conserving standards. For the implementation of the 1981 economic plan the task has been set to adjust the central state norm-targets for material and energy consumption to the latest level of technical development, and to improve their quality. In this connection it is necessary to annually confirm the central state norm-targets as well as the enterprise material consumption norms, and to make them the basis of planning and correlated targeting of raw material, energy and material consumption.

It is regarded as necessary to include--and implement--scientific-technical tasks in the 1981-85 science and technology plans of industry and construction combines tasks which will ensure fulfillment or overfulfillment of the targets for reducing the specific material and energy consumption. Thus, proceeding from research and development, clear tasks must be set which will result in high-quality products while at the same time the material and energy consumption, is reduced, primarily the use of imported materials and especially those imported from the nonsocialist monetary area.

The tasks to improve the quality of products are being solved with constantly growing success. The production of goods with the "Q" quality mark went up 25 percent in the first three quarters as against the corresponding 1979 period, and thus rose much quicker than the overall production. As a result, the value of industrial products complying with international scientific-technical top standards, or setting such standards, amounted to a total of M29 million.

The higher productivity and effectiveness of work made it possible to exceed the planned net production of industry by M3.2 billion until the end of November. The growth rate is 8 percent.

On the basis of Central Committee decisions further progress was scored in supplying the people with new high-quality consumer goods. The Politburo regards it as an important achievement of the working people in the consumer goods industry that until the end of November M1.2 billion worth of finished products up and above the economic plan targets were made available for the supply of the people.

It is necessary to establish in every combine clear positions regarding the role played by the consumer goods production, and to ensure a substantially higher scientific-technical level of these products.

The adequate production of the "thousand little things" of everyday life and the ample production of required spare parts is inseparably linked with the adequate production and supply to the market of high-quality technical consumer goods. The spare part production has been substantially increased. Nevertheless it has not been possible so far to stabilize the supply in important fields. The Politburo underscores once more the political weight of this issue and, consequently, the need to focus the working people's initiatives in socialist competition even more strongly on a growing production of such spare parts through which a tangible large-scale improvement of the supply can be achieved. It is also necessary to regenerate a much larger percentage of expendable parts than before.

The retail trade turnover went up 4 percent. The industrial goods turnover increased 5.5 percent. Thus, for example, over 30 percent more color television sets were sold than a year ago, 12 percent more vacuum cleaners, 9 percent more ladies wristwatches, 10 percent more kitchen furniture, 6 percent more children's underwear, and 12 percent more detergents, to name only a few of the numerous products with a high growth rate. At this point, we should like to emphasize the responsibility of the managers in industry and trade for ensuring that all high-quality consumer goods provided for in the plan and produced for the supply of the people, as well as newly developed and improved consumer goods, are completely offered for sale in the shops. Many managers and employees in wholesale and retail trade as well as in the production enterprises are doing responsible work in order to use the products supplied according to plan for the benefit of the citizens, with a high effect on the supply situation.

The cooperative peasants and farm workers have achieved a good harvest under this year's weather conditions. In plant production the overall scheduled crop target was reached and overfulfilled by 2 percent. All bezirke fulfilled their state grain plan. This year we had the third-largest grain harvest since the founding of the republic. With 3.81 tons per hectare it was 0.11 tons above the planned hectare yield. The total grain crop was 9.6 million tons, that is 8.9 percent more than a year ago. Setbacks occurred particularly in crops such as potatoes, sugar beets, oil crops, and some kinds of fruit and vegetables. From the animal production the people were supplied with meat, milk and eggs in accordance with the plan figures. The state procurement was fulfilled and overfulfilled for all products--slaughter animals 101.9 percent, milk 101.6 percent and eggs 105.5 percent. Thus slaughter animal production exceeded last year's figures by 72,000 tons, milk production by 135,000 tons, and egg production by 240 million.

To further strengthen the material-technical basis, we carried out until the end of November investments totaling M29 million in the industry, construction and transportation sectors, in postal and communication service as well as in the field of environmental protection. This year, 219 economically important plants were put into operation.

There are concrete prerequisites for fulfilling the high targets for economical management of basic assets and investments. On orders of the Politburo, all investment projects worth more than M5 million have been reviewed. As a result of further shortening of the construction period by 11 percent was achieved for these projects that are already being implemented. Moreover, the number of projects scheduled to be newly launched in 1981 was cut by nearly one-half. This permits us to make scientific-technical achievements more quickly effective for production, to use the funds to a much larger extent for perfecting the material-technical basis, and to achieve much higher results with minimum expenditures.

The experiences gathered through this review impressively show the need for consistently implementing socialist rationalization by giving priority to investments that serve the renewal, modernization and reconstruction of production. This necessitates that the standards of the Politburo's and the Council of Minister's joint decision on raising the effectiveness of investments is made everywhere the operative basis of work. The Central Committee Secretariat has adopted a decision to this effect.

It is necessary to achieve a higher performance increase with the lowest possible material expenditure from every invested mark in industry, construction, agriculture, communications, postal and communication service and in all other sectors of our national economy.

It is an important yardstick of the effectiveness of ideopolitical work by the party organizations to what an extent they succeed even in the preparatory stage of investments in implementing the principle of highest effectiveness and in using the resources concentratedly and in an order of priority that is founded on national-economic considerations.

Substantial progress has been scored in the production by enterprises of their own means of rationalization. In industry, M1.7 billion worth of rationalization means were produced and used by the combines themselves. Thus, the plan targets were fulfilled at 107.1 percent. Altogether M252 million worth more rationalization means were produced than a year ago. Thus the growth rate is 17.7 percent.

It is necessary to accelerate socialist rationalization by giving priority to investments that serve the renewal, modernization and reconstruction or production.

International comparisons show that, as before, it is still necessary to make great efforts to basically alter the ratio between new construction and rationalization in our economy, and thus to gain workers for solving other national-economic tasks.

In the building sector, the production targets were fulfilled at 100.7 percent at the end of November. This is tantamount to a lead in plan implementation of 1.6 work days. The housing construction program, as the centerpiece of the sociopolitical program, is being swiftly implemented. Up to the end of November this year, 147,557 apartments, including 102,896 new apartments, were handed over to the people. Thus the housing conditions for another 440,000 citizens were improved. Very closely connected with the construction of new apartments is the construction of institutions for the education, training and care of children. Up to the end of November, a total of 2,915 classrooms, 120 school sports halls and more than 2,100 boarding school places were put into operation. Care for babies and small children has been further improved through the completion so far of 11,331 new kindergarten places and 7,158 nursery places.

Working people in transportation also made great efforts to cope with the high transportation requirements, especially during the harvest period and in stockpiling supplies for the winter. The goods shipment volume increased 6.7 percent as against last year's figures.

The results of plan implementation indicate that it is a general task to more consistently ensure, in every enterprise and combine, that production complies with contract requirements, and thus to guarantee a high continuity in the implementation of all plan tasks.

It has turned out that readiness for high performance and good work results at the enterprises and combines, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the economic targets, is always linked with strict observance of industrial safety, order and discipline.

In compliance with the Central Committee decisions, the further development of the GDR capital of Berlin as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR has been purposefully continued. The targets for developing the capacity of the GDR capital's industry have been overfulfilled, and a substantial contribution has been made for strengthening the material-technical basis of the national economy. Outstanding scientific-technical accomplishments such as the development and introduction into production of powerplant transformers produced from considerably fewer materials, as well as the application of new highly productive technology in automation plant production, have led to an increase in effectiveness and quality. Important projects of industry and science, such as the second construction phase at the Beb Elektroprojekt and Anlagebau, the Optoelectronic unit at the television electronics works, the Vogelsdorf fiberboard plant as well as important city utility installations were put into operation.

In implementing the planned building projects in the capital, Berlin building collectives and the 13,000 building workers from the [other GDR] Bezirke and the centrally-administered building combines, first and foremost the young building workers within the framework of the "FDJ initiative Berlin," obtained above-average growth rates in building production.

Comrades, our party's Central Committee is today dealing with the draft bills on the economic and state budget plan for 1981. Relying on past experiences with the great mass initiatives for the 10th party congress, and guided by the requirements of the further dynamic development of the GDR's productive power, both documents are oriented on high, demanding but at the same time realistic plan targets. The most important prerequisite for success is still stronger orientation on a higher effectiveness and quality of all work.

Fundamental decisions have been made for the correlated balancing of the national-economic plan, including foreign economic relations processes. This applies especially to further decisions on finalizing the basic directions in compliance with the agreement concluded with the USSR on specialization and cooperation until 1990. This enables the GDR to use the accomplishments of the most up-to-date technology still more efficiently for achieving a higher effectiveness, in magnitudes that are important for the national economy.

Proceeding from these strategic decisions for the quantitative and qualitative correlated balancing of the plan, the whole energy of the party and state organs in the further preparation for the 10th party congress can now be concentrated on tackling the fulfillment of the envisaged targets for the development of our performance.

In keeping with the time-tested traditions of our socialist democracy, many millions of working people participated in the discussion on the targets and tasks of the 1981 economic plan. They submitted more than 1.2 million definite proposals. Most of these proposals are aimed at achieving better production through more complete utilization of available resources, and to accordingly improve the quality of production management. In the context of the further preparation of the 1981 economic plan, the Politburo draws attention to the need to tap new, effective reserves in a really comprehensive manner, proceeding from earlier good results, and to make determined use of them.

In connection with the discussion of the implementation to date of the 1980 economic plan, the Politburo has confirmed measures aimed at insuring the continuation of hitherto attained good high economic growth results in the last few weeks of this year as well. The decisive question is to fully utilize the working hours up to the last day of the year and to also score high performances per work day in December. The Politburo has instructed the Council of Ministers chairman to ensure that the ministers in good time create all necessary prerequisites to ensure the planned high growth rates of production and their effectiveness.

The manifold initiatives and outstanding work feats of millions in the competition for the 10th party congress day after day prove the close affinity of the working people with their state, the GDR. They are an expression of the deep confidence in our party's tested policy for the good of the people. They reflect the great political openmindedness and the high responsibility for our fatherland, for the consolidation of the power of socialism and for the safeguarding of peace. In compliance with a joint decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers outstanding performances in socialist competition in honor of the 10th party congress will be appreciated by the awarding in March 1981 of 250 honorary banners of the SED Central Committee and high state decorations. We are certain that this decision will further increase the initiatives for demanding performance targets.

Fundamental Questions of Economic Strategy Will Be Consistently Implemented

Dear comrades, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat have adopted measures for the implementation in economically important fields of the economic strategy developed at the 11th session of the SED Central Committee. Thus a decision was adopted on the further implementation of the long-term concept for the speedier development and application of microelectronics in the GDR economy. In this decision, the Politburo has assessed and appreciated the comprehensive constructive and continuous work that has been performed since the ninth party congress. Last year necessary measures were taken for accelerating the already initiated development of microelectronics and its application. As a result of all this, work prerequisites have been created in selected fields that ensure for the 1980's a lead making it possible to further reduce the still existing lag behind the international level, or in certain fields to participate in setting that level.

Even now the GDR is one of those industrial countries which in important fields comprehensively produce technological equipment for the production of most up-to-date microelectronic modules as well as selected types of circuits.

The measures for the development, production and use of industrial robots, adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat, are being purposefully implemented. At present 220 robots are operational in the national economy. By 1985, their number is to be increased to at least 9 000 which is tantamount to the performance capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 production workers. It is necessary to consistently implement the establishment of centralized production capacities. The required scientific-technical work should be accelerated in all spheres of responsibility. The development and introduction period of standard-determining subcontractor deliveries and of complete sets of industrial robots must be further reduced.

Important contributions are made in all sectors for the quick development and the application of microelectronics. This is being done in secondary school education and at universities and technical schools as well as by the strong engagement of the Academy of Sciences. A lot of work is also done by the chambers of technology. At all times we must keep in mind that microelectronics have a great strategic importance.

In many industrial branches such as metallurgy, chemical industry, glass and the ceramics industry great efforts are being made with good success to produce starting materials that comply with the particularly high quality requirements of microelectronics. The implementation of the Politburo decision necessitates further raising the originally envisaged performance targets for the 1981-85 period. This applies primarily to expanding the ranges of microelectronic products, but also to more consistent efforts to achieve a far-reaching use of microelectronics in all sectors of the national economy. The prerequisites for this are favorable on the strength of the results achieved so far. The further deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union offers a solid basis for this. The Politburo asks all responsible managers and the party organizations to review existing targets and to give every support to any new initiative.

Another factor of the greatest importance for the implementation of our party's economic strategy is the Politburo decisions to develop the refinement metallurgy in the period 1981-85. The resulting conclusions for the most economical use of the raw materials available for our republic from imports and from our own production will apply without any exception for all sectors of the national economy. Today it is necessary everywhere to calculate how a maximum growth in terms of value can be achieved by the greatest possible refinement of raw materials per unit of quantity.

The basic concept for developing the GDR's refinement metallurgy in the 1980's contains all required measures to ensure the achievement of the economic aim of a continuous growth of production with nearly unchanging material consumption. [paragraph continues]

The production of refined rolled steel is to be raised from 4,330 kilotons in 1980 to 7,384 kilotons in 1985, that is by 70 percent. The share of refined products in the final products of the high-silicon metallurgy is to be 80 percent by 1985. With the use of new technical and technological processes the energy production will be reduced by 28 percent, and the material production by 13 percent. Labor productivity is to be at least tripled.

The stipulated targets ensure that 80 to 90 percent of the envisaged growth of national income in metallurgy can be achieved without increasing material consumption. Thus it is planned that through utilization of most up-to-date technologies the production of highly refined rolled steel products rises far quicker than the overall production. For some product ranges the output will be quadrupled. Thereby material consumption in the metal-processing industry and in the construction sector can be decisively reduced and the quality of finished products can be increased. At the same time this takes into account the need for growing foreign currency receipts in exports.

An important part of the economic strategy measures is the basic line, also adopted by the Politburo, of further developing coal refinement in the GDR. This decision aims at a substantially more effective refinement of raw brown coal as the most important domestic raw material, so as to meet the growing demand for refined fuels and chemical raw materials. By 1990, about 80 percent of the raw brown coal production increase is to be used for coal refinement. At present the carbochemical products produced for processing in the national economy are equivalent to approximately 7 million tons. In the period until 1990, this production is to be raised to a volume equivalent to 11 million tons.

The growing synthetic gas requirements are to be covered on the basis of brown coal in the future, so as to allow the production of high-quality intermediate products for the chemical industry. At present 5 billion cubic meters of synthetic gas are produced annually. This output is to be increased by 1990 to about 7 million cubic meters, that is an increase by 40 percent. To this end, the accelerated development of the dust pressure gasification especially of salt coal [staubdruckvergasung von salzkohle] is envisaged.

Scientific-technical targets for the utilization of synthetic gas have been fixed.

At the same time the necessary measures have been adopted for further developing carbide production. This production is at present serving as a substitute for the use of more than 5 million tons of oil. Carbide is to be used more and more for the production of goods with a higher refinement grade, such as, for example, for the production of intermediate products for pharmacy, special plastics, high-quality polyurethane, non-bulk auxiliary materials and other chemical products.

The adopted measures provide for accelerating the research and development tasks and for the establishment of research capacities for the direct coal liquefaction for producing chemical raw materials and fuels. The further development of coal refinement is under the GDR conditions the most effective way to meet the growing demand for highly refined fuels and chemical raw materials, through rationalization and further development of the technologies involved.

In connection with implementing all this strategic work the Politburo has also confirmed the scientific concept of the GDR building industry for ensuring the implementation of the construction targets in the period 1981-1985. In this concept high effectiveness targets are precisely substantiated through scientific-technical measures, utilizing the results of the seventh construction conference. [paragraph continues]

These measures concern the high targets for raising labor productivity which in the most important crafts amount to 6-7 percent annually, the lowering of building costs by 15 percent, a drastic shortening of construction periods by between 30 and 50 percent, as well as a comprehensive improvement of energy conservation and the saving of 285-290 kilotons of rolled steel, 870,880 kilotons of cement and of 150,000-160,000 cubic meters of sawn timber. These targets are to be fulfilled through new technologies, more effective technical and architectonic solutions as well as through comprehensive rationalization measures throughout the entire building sector, including all necessary subcontractor deliveries. In this field the closer cooperation between the GDR construction academy and the combines, the link between science and production is gaining increasing importance.

It was primarily large collectives which participated in working out the above-mentioned long-term concepts for solving strategic tasks in our national economy. The purposeful implementation of the adopted measures under the responsibility of the Council of Ministers at the same time constitutes another important step for strengthening the material-technical basis of the GDR on the road of higher effectiveness and quality, a road that must now be followed in preparing for the 10th party congress.

Leadership and Planning Will Be Shaped in Accordance With the Yardsticks of the 1980's

Comrades, guided by the requirements of the 1980's, the Politburo has adopted measures for further improving the quality of management and planning in working out and implementing the 1981 economic plan as well as of the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in the period 1981-1985.

For the first time the 1981 economic plan was worked out according to combines. This has proved to be very useful. Thus it was possible to assess input and output of every combine from the national economic point of view and to tap further reserves for a high growth rate of production, for an important acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and for the growth of labor productivity and effectiveness. The comparison between combines at the same time made clear where the efforts for efficient and careful handling of energy, raw materials, other materials and all riches of our country must be increased so as to substantially curb the societal expenditure.

In working out the 1981 economic plan it was again proved that by comprehensively applying the three fundamental indexes for assessing performance--industrial goods production, net production and basic material costs per M100 worth of goods production--the production growth and the working people's initiatives for a higher effectiveness and quality of production are more efficiently promoted.

Moreover the Politburo adopted measures to improve the quality of economic management and planning for the drafting, accounting and control of the material, equipment, and consumer goods balance sheets. The aim of these measures is to perfect work with these balance sheets as the most important instruments of planning in such a way that economic reserves are tapped and the material assets are used with highest effectiveness. To this end, democratic centralism will be further strengthened. To ensure the consistent implementation of the strategy of increasing national economic performance, decisions on the balance sheets for energy resources that are of decisive importance for the national economy, for raw and other materials, subcontractor deliveries, means of rationalization, equipment and consumer goods will in future be made centrally by the Council of Ministers or the State Planning Commission. In order to systematically utilize in the interest of the national economy any reserves that appear in the course of plan implementation, a quarterly accounting has been introduced for the state plan balance sheets and for balance sheets under the responsibility of ministers, and a monthly accounting for key-sector balance sheets.

There will be an annual revision to establish compliance with the plan figures for procurement and most effective use of the material funds listed in the balance sheets, in the same way as is done for the financial funds by the state finance revision. To this end, a central state balance sheet inspectorate will be set up, attached to the chairman of the State Planning Commission, consisting of already available control staff members. The pertinent Politburo decision stipulates that the state balance sheet inspectorate is to control compliance with the state balance sheets. Its activities are to be concentrated on tapping national economic reserves and on ensuring that they become effective for the plan through the balance sheets. At the same time it will have to check whether the norms systems, indexes and formulas used in correlated balancing are on the highest scientific-technical level.

The Politburo has adopted a decision on further perfecting management and planning for important consumer goods according to price categories. This decision is aimed at guaranteeing a continuous production and supply of consumer goods to the people--in compliance with the demand and the national economic conditions and requirements--in the lower, medium, and upper price categories. Thus, planning according to price categories is to be made a component part of national economic planning at all management levels of state, industry and domestic trade. In accordance with the principles of democratic centralism this includes working out and adopting state plan targets, and concluding economic contracts in line with these targets. This decision at the same time ensures that the tested consumer price policy confirmed by the 11th SED Central Committee session can be consistently implemented both in drafting and implementing economic plans.

It is very important that in the GDR consumer prices for basic consumer goods as well as for many industrial standard-quality consumer goods have remained unchanged for over 2 decades. This applies to 80 percent of the good supplied to the people. Prices for rents and services have remained 100 percent stable.

Dear comrades, the economic and sociopolitical results achieved in the GDR and work on future-oriented tasks prove very convincingly that: Our socialist planned economy has stood its test as a decisive all-societal factor for the necessary increase of growth and effectiveness of production. Therefore, the Politburo has always focused and continues to focus its full attention on perfecting and further consolidating our socialist planned economy in the interest of strengthening socialism. A decisive qualitative step in this direction was the transition to the management of industry and construction in the GDR by the ministries, on the basis of the combines.

Now the most important task is to ensure that the combines everywhere make use of their possibilities for achieving a marked increase in effectiveness. This means primarily to help those combines which have not yet reached the level of the majority of the advanced combines. In implementing the decisions of the 11th and 12th Central Committee meeting to tap reserves so as to achieve a higher effectiveness and quality, exchanges of experience and performance comparisons among combines are now being organized more systematically and on a large national economic scale.

The Central Committee Secretariat has heard a report on the results of an analysis of the management work performed by experienced directors general in 18 combines. The most important conclusion from this analysis was that further successes in the struggle for greater effectiveness and quality of all work will to a considerable extent depend on how purposefully the directors general organize management work in accordance with the principles confirmed for their combine. It is particularly important for the entire reproduction process of the combine to be uniformly managed and developed.

What fundamental findings and conclusions can be derived from this for further improving the quality of management work at the combines?

A basic prerequisite for the combines' adhering to their national economic responsibility consists in the development of foresighted, long-term planning of all phases of the reproduction process. In this context the scientific-technical potential must be organized and made effective in a way that within the shortest possible time tangible improvements are achieved in product quality and production technology standards. It is necessary to exactly calculate, direct and plan these processes for raising the quality and technology standards of the production, as well as its volume, on the basis of unequivocal economical premises. For every product or technology, precise targets are required as to which share in the necessary increase in the quality and effectiveness are to be contributed by science and technology. In every combine it is necessary to lead the production process to higher refinement levels. To ensure a steady and continuous long-term development it is necessary to establish at the combines themselves the scientific and material prerequisites for the development and production of quality-determining component parts. Only in this manner is it possible to flexibly react to the requirements of the national economy, of exports and the supply to the people of consumer goods. At all combines the task of generally raising effectiveness and quality of all work must be implemented even more purposefully. Taking into consideration international developments, that is the path toward continuing to strengthen the GDR in the future.

For Continuing High Yields in Agriculture

Dear comrades, questions of agriculture and the all-round societal development in the countryside were regularly discussed in the period under review by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. We were able to note that our party's Leninist agrarian policy meets with the full approval of the cooperative peasants and workers, of all working people in the villages of our republic, because it paves the way for growing and stable yields and for improving the working and living conditions in the countryside. It has turned out again that consolidated, socialist production conditions in the countryside, efficient socialist agricultural producer cooperatives are a stable basis for the people's supply. In firm alliance with the workers class, the class of cooperative peasants is aware of its high political responsibility and day after day it makes a great contribution toward further strengthening our worker-peasant power politically and economically.

This year's harvest results show that the cooperative peasants and workers of the LPG's, state farms and cooperative institutions, together with the working people of the other agricultural enterprises, have scored great successes under the adverse weather conditions that made themselves felt everywhere. The concrete results have been mentioned in connection with the plan fulfillment figures. The weather conditions which were unfavorable in decisive vegetation periods and in certain regions have led to crop losses especially in the northern parts of our country. Damages were registered on 30 percent of our cultivated area. This clearly shows: The weather conditions have necessitated great efforts by cooperative peasants and workers to keep the negative effects as low as possible. The harvested quantities of potatoes, vegetables and fruit make it possible to ensure the people's supply. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the unfavorable weather has impaired both the quality and the keeping quality. What matters now is to carefully handle the stored crops, to efficiently use them, and to substantially curb losses in storage and trade.

The plan for the year for animal products will be exceeded. Thus the cooperative peasants and workers of the LPG's and state farms have established solid foundations for stable supplies at a considerable level to our working people. The available stocks of 5.7 million head of cattle and 12.8 million pigs agree with the figures planned for 1980 and provide the prerequisites for the 1981 plan as far as stocks are concerned.

The fact should always be taken into consideration that considerable grain imports, predominantly from the nonsocialist economic area, were necessary for high animal production. Therefore, all efforts to reduce and avoid losses are of considerable national economic importance. All the important stipulations for the planned reproduction of cattle stocks and for their qualitative improvement have been included in the animal breeding law that the Politburo has dealt with. It is important in all LPG's, state farms and cooperative institutions as well as in the industrial fattening combines to struggle for high quotas in raising animals. This also includes the rational use of all types of fodder. A further increase in the economical use of fodder is being decisively determined by supplying silage space according to plan.

Having sown winter grain and intermediate winter crops at agrotechnically favorable times, the cooperative farmers and workers have created important foundations for plant and animal production under the 1981 plan. A total of 1,855,232 hectares of winter grain, 477,910 hectares of intermediate winter crops and 126,106 hectares of winter oil crops have been sown. Thus the areas earmarked for crops have essentially been sown. By 1 December 1980, 65.9 percent of fall plowing was completed.

The particular attention of the heads of enterprises and executives of cooperatives, party organizations and state organs is focused on the fact that observing and controlling the planned area under crops and the state of the winter crops, without exception, will guarantee the quantity of grain planned for 1981. Areas under winter crops that cannot be sown because of weather conditions or areas where crops have been winterkilled, must in any case be planted with summer grain. It is important to take all suitable measures in advance to make sure that the crop areas shown in the balance sheets for individual crops, can also be maintained in reality.

First and foremost it is important to plant and sow all those things in our country that thrive in our soil according to experience and with the application of progressive scientific findings. This is a major requirement precisely for intensifying agricultural production with respect to boosting yields and creating yield guarantees through the application of new scientific findings. The increase in prices of agricultural produce on international markets points out this fact even more emphatically. After all, there is no need to import the quantities of vegetables, fruit, hops and spices that are growing in the GDR. All the measures required for this should be defined on a short-term basis. The contribution of agriculture to a further powerful increase in national economic performance will be decisively influenced in the future by high yields per hectare in plant production and the utilization of each square meter of suitable soil, as well as by developing animal stocks and their performance according to plan. For this purpose it is necessary to use the existing production conditions everywhere even more effectively.

The cooperative peasants, cooperative gardeners and workers will receive great support in solving their tasks through the agricultural exhibition at Leipsig Markleeberg, which will take place by decision of the Central Committee Secretariat in 1981, and through the Erfurt horticultural exhibition. These exhibitions will be marked throughout by implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress.

The members of the production cooperative of inland water fishermen and the workers of the nationalized inland fishery enterprises are making great achievements in supplying the population. The Politburo has deliberated on new draft model statutes for the production cooperative of inland fishermen. It has been published for discussion. After a broad and thorough debate, it will finally be deliberated by elected delegates from all production cooperatives of inland fishermen in June 1981 and submitted to the government for conclusion.

The more than 1.1 million members of the association of small plot gardeners, settlers and small animal holders have performed active social work for themselves, their family members and the inhabitants of their residential areas, while fashioning meaningful leisure time. BUT BEYOND THIS ASPECT, THEY HAVE PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AS WELL AS PRODUCTS OF SMALL ANIMALS, KEEPING WHAT WAS EXCESS OF THEIR OWN NEEDS AND SELLING IT TO THE POPULATION. [capitalized passage published in boldface] The activity of this association must also be purposefully promoted in the future.

The forestry workers in the state forestry enterprises have worked with great dedication on fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the procurement of raw timber. By 30 November 1980 8.36 million cubic meters were placed at the disposal of the national economy. The plan was fulfilled by 101.1 percent. The extreme weather conditions this spring have caused great damage from snow and wind in the woods, particularly in the southern Bezirke. Measures required to overcome the damage were discussed in the Central Committee Secretariat. We can note that great initiatives were taken by the forest workers of the stricken areas in order to recover the valuable raw timber with minimum losses. In doing so, they were supported by the forest workers of other Bezirke, cooperative peasants, working people from other sectors, friends of the socialist youth union and members of the armed forces. Work on further processing windbreak timber must be continued with full strength in the next few months.

In implementing the Politburo decision of 22 January 1980, the cooperative peasants and agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs enterprises have developed multifaceted initiatives to boost production and effectively use funds. Progress was made in improving the input-output ratio. An outstanding share in this is due to the mechanics, foremen and engineers of the kreis enterprises for agricultural technical equipment and the agricultural technical repair works. Their enterprising work has decisively helped to safeguard the current readiness for action of agricultural machinery. By increasingly processing spare parts and stepping up the output of rationalization means, they have effectively helped the cooperative peasants in using funds more effectively. Thus as strongpoints of the workers class in the countryside, the Kreis enterprise mechanics, foremen and engineers are making an important contribution to strengthening the alliance with the class of cooperative farmers.

High targets for boosting agricultural output while substantially improving the input-output ratio at the same time, should continue to be at the center of competition initiatives. The fine results achieved confirm the correctness of these activities. They are decisive for the necessary reduction of production costs, particularly through improving the thrifty use of materials and power and by means of better maintaining the available technical equipment.

It has turned out again to be correct that the LPG's use the capacities of their inter-cooperative institutions, consistent with the latters' cooperative nature, to fulfill production tasks and rationalize them. The close, comradely cooperation between the LPG's construction brigades, the interenterprise building organizations and other enterprises in the area has proved to be useful. The staff workers of the peasant's mutual aid association and of the peasant's trade cooperative are accomplishing important supply tasks in the villages. Thanks to their initiative, building materials valued at M60 million will be produced this year and sold to the village population. As manysided experiences prove, it is primarily rationalization and reconstruction that help to perfect the foundations of production, and at the same time to further improve working and living conditions in the villages.

This is why the existing differences in standards at comparable enterprises and cooperatives should be critically analysed everywhere, and the reserves hidden therein should be exposed. [paragraph continues]

It is important to use these reserves in order to guarantee a constantly growing procurement of agricultural produce and a rational employment of funds. In doing so, it is important to more and more comprehensively bring to bear the results of science and technology on production. From this, new requirements devolve on management and planning in all cooperatives and nationalized enterprises in agriculture. However, this also constitutes the road to further boosting the output of agricultural produce by means of intensification, to enhancing its effectiveness and quality, and thus to making the required contribution by all socialist agricultural enterprises to boosting the national income.

In summation, the Politburo notes that our party and country are extremely well armed in the field of the economy for successfully completing the tasks set forth by the 9th party congress until 1980, for further preparing well for the 10th party congress and for coping with the exigencies that objectively arise in the eighties. Such a clear-cut and well-founded strategy and targets based on a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis, are an invaluable asset for the uniform action of our party and all GDR people precisely at a time which is so much agitated by world political events.

About Socialist Economic Integration With the USSR and the Other CEMA Countries

Comrades, in the period under review, the Politburo devoted great attention to further deepening socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is a mainstay in the stable national economic development of our country. Our party's Central Committee attached fundamental significance to the consistent implementation of the program for production specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until 1990.

Important steps to implement the program have been already taken this year. Let us take the number of agreements and accords alone; it has further increased since the program's signing.

Today there are already 122 accords an agreements including 62 government agreements. At the recent two sessions of the bipartisan government commission, 32 main directions for specialization and cooperation until 1990 for important branches, including 12 agreements involving entirely new areas of division of labor, specialization and cooperation were agreed upon.

Since 1976 more than 1,500 themes relating to division of labor and the exchange of experiences in solving tasks of basic and applied research were coordinated in order to substantially expand and deepen scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR. The Politburo places emphasis on the fact that all levels of ideological work in the party and state, as well as in management activities, the fulfillment of all obligations resulting from the program for specialization and cooperation is being treated as a matter of proletarian internationalism. The initiatives of workers, engineers, scientists and managers must be focused on this great task.

In the period under review, coordination of the 5-year plans for 1981-85 with the CEMA countries was concluded. According to the agreements concluded in this context, the GDR will in the future realize some 70 percent of its foreign trade turnover with the CEMA member countries. Overall mutual commodity deliveries valued at more than M448 billion in 1980 prices were coordinated with the CEMA member countries for the 1981-1985 period. This involves an increase of 127 percent. The agreements concluded ensure important imports of raw materials and fuels, equipment and consumer goods for supplies to the national economy as well as to the population, and guarantee long-term stable exports to our combines and enterprises.

III. About Problems of Political-Ideological Development, of Intellectual-Cultural Life, and of Youth and Sports; Securing Defense Readiness, the Marxist-Leninist Alliance Policy and the Strict Observance of State Order

Higher Exigencies on the Quality of Agitation and Propaganda

Comrades, the speech of our General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker in Gera is of trend-setting significance for the party's political-ideological work, and for coping with the higher demands on the quality of agitation and propaganda. The speech itself is a demonstration of what is important now in the effort to convince people. What is involved is to constantly, most closely combine theory with practice, to explain our party's domestic and foreign policy strategy with principled Marxism-Leninism and a vivid affinity with the masses, and to give answers to questions arising from the conditions of an international situation that has become more complicated. This is all the more important because the increase in the economic and social capacity to further build the developed socialist society increasingly depends on how consciously, responsibly and actively each citizen commits himself to strengthening our worker-peasant state.

In this context, the social exchange of experiences that constitutes a most important and effective means for generalizing the best achievements, acquires even greater importance.

Everyone knows what national economic reserves can be developed when we fully exploit this great advantage of socialism. The press, radio and television are making an important contribution to this by more and more effectively asserting their function as a public rostrum for the social exchange of experience.

It is important to further develop progress in this effort. It is a characteristic feature of the socialist press, radio and television that it is the working people who have their say on them, quite contrary to the capitalist media for which the working people are only objects of manipulation and at the same time objects of a constantly increasing anticommunist baiting.

Marxist-Leninist instruction and education of cadres at the Karl Marx Party College, at the bezirk party colleges, the kreis and enterprise schools of Marxism-Leninism as well as the party study year 1980-81 are fully preoccupied with the speech given by Comrade Erich Honecker in Gera. This decisively helps the overall policy of our party in implementing the party program to be fully understood, and knowledge about the laws and interconnections of development in the GDR and the world at large to be further deepened. It is always important to convey our scientific concept of the world in a manner that is theoretically profound and close to practice, to achieve full understanding for our party's strategy and tactics among the members and candidate members of the party as well as among the working people, and to comprehensively equip them for continuing the socialist revolution under the new international class struggle conditions, so that they approach all problems of domestic and foreign policy from firm class positions and consistently repel any baiting and slander of the enemy.

On 28 November, we commemorated the 160th birthday of Friedrich Engels. In an impressive rally at the Friedrich Engels VEB chemical fiber works in Premnitz, the working people of that enterprise, together with representatives of other collectives which bear the honorary name of Friedrich Engels, displayed their determination, in the spirit of the great son of the German people, the cofounder of scientific communism, to successfully continue the socialist revolution in the GDR in future.

It is precisely the initiative of the great popular movement in preparation for the 10th party congress that impressively reflects that the theoretical legacy and political achievements of Friedrich Engels live on in our socialist GDR.

Unity of Socialism and Science

The fifth GDR college conference, which took place in Berlin on 4-5 September, turned out to be a particular climax in implementing the party's policy in the sphere of science and higher education. Some 3,800 college representatives, representatives of combines and other sectors of practice, including 1,500 professors and lecturers and 500 students openly professed their adherence to the policy of the worker-peasant state in the GDR. They displayed the unshakable affinity of the socialist intelligentsia with our party and its policy aimed at the people's well-being. With their political attitude and creative activity they underscored the words of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, spoken at the award ceremony on the eve of the conference that the constantly deepening alliance among the workers class, the cooperative peasants and the socialist intelligentsia "constitutes the decisive basis for our republic, our socialist German nation to further flourish."

The fifth colleges conference deliberated in a constructive and critical atmosphere about what specfic targets and development lines result in the immediate future from the Politburo decision of 18 March 1980 on "tasks of universities and colleges in the developed socialist society" in doing so major emphasis was focused, with good reason, on enhancing the productivity of scientific work in studies, teaching and in research.

The report, the discussion and the final speech by Comrade Hager showed many ways to increase the productivity of scientific work in order to even more effectively contribute to boosting the capacity of the national economy, to raising the working people's material and cultural living standard and to strengthening national defense and other sectors of society. It was underscored that the universities and colleges are exerting their decisive influence on social and scientific-technical progress by training and educating the students and young scientists using the highest standards.

In the unamimously adopted declaration of intent the participants in the conference displayed their "determination to intensify our contribution to the nation economic performance increase, to stepping up scientific progress, to enhancing the productivity and effectiveness of social labor and to protecting our gains with maximum performances in sciences, education and culture." Thus the fifth colleges conference became an important social event on the road to the 10th SED Congress.

The Politburo adopted the central research plan of the GDR's Marxist-Leninist social sciences for 1981-85 worked out with the cooperation of a wide circle of scientists. With this plan the development of social sciences in the GDR is being continued on the basis of the SED program.

To fulfill the plan tasks it is necessary to further improve scientific methods or work, more resolutely promote the complexity of research and an interdisciplinary approach and to deepen the relationship between theory and practice.

The report of the Urania Presidium about the development of popular scientific propaganda since the Ninth SED Congress and the Sixth Urania Congress also are evidence of the traditionally high priority that science occupies in the policy of our party and socialist state. The Central Committee Secretariat valued the successful work of Urania which is proving its worth as a mediator between science and the people. The Secretariat stipulated that the bezirk and kreis party leaderships should effectively support the elections of Urania which are starting now. The leadership should see to it that the quality and ideological and scientific contents and the affinity with life of Urania's activities agree with the requirements of the eighties everywhere.

Important international scientific congresses and conferences took place in the period under review at which the increased level of theoretical work in the GDR's social and natural sciences was visibly expressed. Particularly important was the International Theoretical Conference of the SED Central Committee, which was held with the participation of 31 communist and workers parties and took place on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the publication of Friedrich Engels' work "The Development of Socialism From a Utopia to a Science" in late May 1980 in Erfurt. In early July this year the 22d International Psychology Congress also took place in which almost 4,000 scientists from 57 countries participated in Leipzig. The international prestige and the scientific successes of psychological research in the GDR were underscored by the election of Dr Klix to the post of new president of the International Psychological Science Union.

Also in July the Ninth International Congress on General Relativity Theory and Gravitation took place at Jena's Friedrich Schiller University. Transferring the venue of this congress to the GDR was an expression of the international recognition and appreciation for the scientific achievements in important fields of theoretical physics, something which was expressed by the participation of more than 800 representatives from 30 countries.

These few examples show that great efforts have also been undertaken at the scientific institutions of our country to further effectively raise the standard of theoretical work and to make an effective contribution to stepping up scientific-technical progress.

In 1980 a total of 55,300 graduates of universities, colleges and professional schools have started activities in the national economy and in other social spheres. In September 1980 62,300 young people began their studies. In this context it became once more evident that even greater efforts are required on the part of the colleges and professional schools as well as of the enterprises and combines to completely fulfill the plan for admissions to technical studies. That is why we regard delegating young skilled workers to studies as an urgent task of overall societal importance.

For New Initiatives by Teachers, for a High Quality of Instruction and Educational Work

Dear comrades, at the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat conferences of the popular education aktivs were again held in all kreise in political-ideological preparation for the 1980-81 school year at which the first secretaries of the SED kreis leadership apoke about domestic and foreign policy problems. The teachers and school officials received comprehensive instruction for their educational activities through explanation of the party's policy on the basis of the decisions of the 12th plenum and frank and vivid answers to current questions. The deliberations were marked by deep confidence in our party's policy. The teachers' understanding of their high political responsibility has further deepened. What has been and still is important is to further promote the teachers' initiatives by means of intensive political work toward a high quality of instruction and educational work.

The party-minded atmosphere at the popular education aktivs continued at the party meeting and teacher's council sessions for the preparations of the school year and also has been determinative for the past course of the scholastic year. The millions of trustful political talks conducted with the mothers and father of our school children during this year's elections to the class parents aktivs is also evidence of that.

A Copious Intellectual Cultural Life

The convening of the 10th party congress has also touched off multifaceted initiatives and activities among the artists and cultural workers which contribute to enriching the working people's intellectual cultural life.

The 13th workers festival and the cultural festival of socialist agriculture which took place in Rostock Bezirk from 27-29 June 1980 were an impressive display of the achievements of the cultural creative vigor of the workers, cooperative farmers, cultural workers and GDR artists. The 600 events with some 1.7 million visitors have turned into a convincing manifestation of the unity of the arts and people under socialism, into a vivid exchange of experiences about the great gains and opportunities for an intellectual cultural life as an unrenounceable component part of the socialist way of life. These festivals have fixed new yardsticks for cultural-political leadership activities that must be applied everywhere, particularly in preparation for the 19th workers' festival in Neubrandenburg Bezirk in 1982.

The fifth festival of Sorbian culture from 28 May to 1 June 1980 in Bautzen has shown again how the Marxist-Leninist nationality policy is being implemented in the GDR under our party's leadership and how the creative cultural forces of the citizens of Sorbian nationality are being promoted.

The alliance between our party and the artists and cultural workers has been further deepened. The fourth congress of the Association of Theater Workers was also marked by an atmosphere of trustful, friendly cooperation. It was shaped by increased political-ideological maturity and enhanced awareness of social responsibility of the theatrical workers. Tasks related to developing theatrical arts in the eighties were deliberated on in a constructive critical atmosphere. The 24th Berlin festival and the Third Dresden Music Festival were particular proof of the high performance level and international significance of our theatrical arts and musical life. An important event was the first showing of the film "The Engaged" which was awarded the Grand Prix of the 22d International Karlovy Vary Film Festival and the GDR national prize, first class.

The international Leipzig documentary and short film week has again proved the cosmopolitan nature of our socialist culture.

At many events the cultural workers gave an account of their performances on the eve of the 10th congress, for example, at the national documentary and short film festival in Neubrandenburg and at the FDJ workshop week of youth dancing groups in Suhl. Such events convey multifaceted incentives for the further development of our socialist arts and culture.

The Central Committee Secretariat took a position concerning experiences of the managements of cultural houses and clubs in enhancing the ideological effectiveness of intellectual-cultural life and in fashioning the socialist way of life. It evaluated the progress in that sector and focused the attention of the party bezirk and kreis leaderships on intensifying their political-ideological influence on the managements of the institutions in order to incorporate them in the political and cultural work among the masses in an even more planned manner.

The careful solicitude for the dissemination of all the valuable and future-oriented cultural achievements of the past is part and parcel of the proven cultural-political principles of our party and socialist state.

The GDR Martin Luther Committee constituted itself under the chairmanship of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party Central Committee, to prepare for the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, one of the greatest sons of the German people. It comprises prominent representatives of all sectors of social life. Comrade Honecker underscored that the progressive traditions which we cultivate and continue comprise the activities and legacy of all those people "who have contributed to progress, to the development of world culture, regardless of their social and class ties."

The establishment of the GDR National Council to cultivate and disseminate the German cultural legacy agrees with the far-reaching and complex tasks that arise for the socialist assimilation of our socialist cultural heritage, particularly in further enhancing its ideological quality as well as its international refulgence.

The scope of cultivation of our heritage is evidenced particularly by exhibitions of works by Adolph Menzel and Karl Friedrich Schinkel which were organized on the 150th anniversary of the founding of the state museums in Berlin as well as on the way of life of the big city proletariat. The exhibition "Culture on the Uprise-Dresden 1918-1933" is also evidence of it.

Cultural cooperation with the socialist fraternal countries was further deepened and consolidated. The ninth festival of Soviet films and television films and the Soviet book days acquired particular significance. Impressive highlights were the days of friendship and culture with the Polish People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic and with the Republic of Cuba, which took place in the GDR. The ninth musical hit festival of socialist countries in Dresden is an expression of this fruitful cooperation.

Like every year we participated in the press festivals of the fraternal parties in 11 capitalist industrial countries with numerous ensembles, soloists and exhibitions. The GDR cultural workers conveyed a vivid picture of the high level of intellectual-cultural life in our socialist society.

Prominent GDR theatrical groups and orchestras gave guest performances in the socialist fraternal countries and in nonsocialist countries as well. The GDR has proven to be a country with a rich thriving socialist national culture whose international refulgence is constantly increasing.

The FDJ as Helper and Combat Reserve of the Party--Active Contribution of the Young Generation in the Mass Movement for the 10th Party Congress

Comrades, the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat have repeatedly dealt with the party's tasks in further implementing the youth policy adopted by the ninth party congress. Immediately after the 12th session of the SED Central Committee the FDJ Central Council adopted the "FDJ's party congress initiative" and the "Pioneers signal 10th party congress." These have in the meantime become a matter for concern of the FDJ basic branches and of the Pioneer friendships. Thus the young generation is making its active contribution in the mass movement of our people in preparing for the 10th party congress.

The Politburo decided to award SED honorary banners with the portrait of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck to another 5,000 FDJ basic branches and honorary badges of the Central Committee for outstanding initiatives in the "FDJ party congress initiative" to 1,000 FDJ basic branches. The Central Committee will present Ernst Thaelmann's biography with a personal dedication by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to 10,000 of the finest FDJ members. The party organizations support the FDJ leadership and Pioneer leaders in holding the FDJ and Pioneer council elections. Many young comrades have received party assignments for active work in the FDJ. These young comrades should receive particular assistance and support.

The daily dialogue between the communist and youth about strengthening socialism, struggling for peace and about basic issues of the international class struggle has become more comprehensive. In his speech on the 30th anniversary of awarding the Wilhelm Pieck honorary title to the FDJ's youth college, Comrade Erich Honecker underscored that the Marxist-Leninist education of youth and its education in communist steadfastness constitute indispensable prerequisites for the revolutionary tests now and in the future. That speech also imparted essential incentives to the FDJ's study year. In this study year 1.7 million FDJ members deepened their Marxist-Leninist knowledge. In doing so they were helped by more than 65,000 experienced party propagandists.

Most youth brigades have produced 2 or more days' output of industrial commodities in excess of the plan. The apprentices struggled for high performances in the vocational competition. The 23d Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow was proof of the high contribution of the FDJ to stepping up scientific-technical progress. The 23d Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow was a worthy rendering of accounts and an inspiring exchange of experiences about youth's scientific-technical activities.

The exhibits on display in Leipzig had been handpicked from the more than 740,000 Messe der Meister von Morgen achievements of that year. A total of 2,283,918 youths participated in the creation of the fair exhibits in enterprises, cooperatives, schools and institutions, the National People's Army and in other armed organs.

They evinced the increased enlistment of youth in solving important scientific-technical tasks for increasing in the national economic performance. In this context the scientific-technical achievements of youth brigades must also be emphasized. More than 14,000 more young workers than in the previous year have participated in the fair movement.

As a result of the "FDJ Berlin initiative" the share of youth brigades from other bezirke and from centrally administered building enterprises in the building output in our capital rose to 55 percent. In the summer 40,000 students and 250,000 pupils worked within FDJ summer initiatives at enterprises, building sites, in agriculture and in the "healthy forest" FDJ drive.

The fifth festival of friendship between USSR and GDR youth in Karl-Marx-Stadt impressively demonstrated the profound affinity of our youth with the Soviet Union and its internationalist attitude. The meetings with Comrade Erich Honecker and other comrades of our party-state leadership as well as the many friendly meetings with the Komsomol members from Lenin's country turned into a powerful avowal of the young generation for the heritage of Ernst Thaelmann, proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism. The friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and of the Republic of Cuba in Rostock and the meeting with the youth of Mozambique in Maputo evinced the internationalist spirit of our youth. It also expressed its anti-imperialist solidarity during the 13th Congress of the International Union of Students in Berlin.

Physical Culture and Sports for the Benefit of Man

The 22d Olympic Games in Moscow constituted an event which elicited the attention and interest of our citizens in the period under review. This great international sports festival that took place for the first time in a socialist country proved before the entire world that the Olympic idea is alive. A clearcut brush-off was given to those aggressive quarters, first and foremost in the United States and the FRG, that wanted to abuse the athletes and the Olympic movement for their reactionary machinations. As representatives of the GDR our participants in the Olympic Games worthily represented their socialist fatherland with their exemplary appearance and with numerous world peak performances at the Moscow Olympics. With good reason our republic's citizens are proud of it.

In fashioning the developed socialist society, the whole range of physical culture and sports are given improving development opportunities. In particular the many initiatives and fine results of the men and women athletes in the contest of the German Gymnastics and sports Federation [DTSB], "Sports Relay--10th Party Congress," are causing another upsurge in children's and youth sports, in leisure time and recreational sports, of the working people, in training exercise and competition activities as well as in strengthening our socialist sports organization.

The elections that are now being held in the DTSB are becoming an important exchange of experience in this context.

In further developing the progress of physical culture and sports for the benefit of man, the seventh gymnastics and sports festival and the ninth childrens and youth Spartacus games, which will take place in Leipzig from 25-31 July 1983, are very important. The speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, our party's general secretary, at the constitution of the GDR festival and Spartacus games committee in October, which was received with enthusiastic approval, clearly outlines the tasks of physical training and sports in the eighties and provides the basic orientation to comprehensively prepare that great national festival of physical training and sports.

Always Vigilant and Combat-Ready

Dear Comrades,

In the period under review the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR Border Troops have always fulfilled their military class assignment with high preparedness for action and in an enterprising and disciplined manner. Under SED leadership the groups of units, formations and staffs reached a high degree of combat-readiness and fighting strength and are ready, at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies, to assert their responsibility for the protection of the GDR and the entire socialist community of states and to carry out any order of the worker-peasant power.

In close coordination with the protective and security organs and with the active cooperation of the GDR population, the GDR Border Troops have reliably safeguarded the inviolability of the GDR state border and have resolutely rebuffed those forces that are trying to create dangerous tensions with provocations and attacks and to exacerbate the situation.

The "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuver which took place on GDR territory was socialist internationalism in action and an expression of the uniform determination of the Warsaw Pact member states to reliably protect socialism and peace at all times. It was the most important military event on the road to the 10th SED Congress. In the presence of Comrade Marshal Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and of the comrade defense ministers of the other fraternal states the community and political cohesion of our armies and navies were impressively displayed in the defense of peace.

The maneuver, called "Comrades in Arms United for Peace and Socialism--No Chance for the Enemy," demonstrated the inviolable comradeship on arms and political cohesion of the combined armed forces and their high degree of readiness to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the socialist countries and to destroy any aggressor. Comrade Erich Honecker, our party general secretary, and the Politburo have been able through the whole course of the maneuver to see for themselves how the commanders, political organs and staffs are safeguarding the coordination and control of the formations under complicated conditions with a clearcut ideological position and high military mastery.

The "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuver was convincing evidence of the affinity of the GDR people with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states and an expression of the fact that the citizens of our socialist country are ready to further strengthen and defend their worker-peasant power.

The exercises of the militia units of the workers class conducted in the past few weeks in conclusion of the 1977-80 training period evinced the obtained increase in fighting strength and combat readiness. The workers class militia units have thus further consolidated their position within the framework of national defense and have made an important contribution to the protection of our socialist fatherland.

Based on the slogan "Peace for the 10th SED Congress--We Strengthen and Protect Our Socialist Fatherland With High Production Performances and a High Degree of Combat Readiness," they are now preparing themselves for the higher demands of the 1981-85 training period.

Creative Application of the Marxist-Leninist Alliance Policy

Comrades the preparations for the 10th party congress affirm that the broad alliance of all classes and strata of our people is acquiring an increasing significance in further fashioning the developed socialist society under the leadership of the party of the workers class.

Rich with ideas, conscientious, and with a growing political involvement, the members of the friendly parties and nonparty citizens, the members of all classes and strata, are striving at the side of the communists for high performance in the national economy and in other sectors of social life, are struggling to comprehensively strengthen our worker-peasant power and to secure peace. Thus the hitherto most extensive mass movement in our country draws vigorous new incentives through close, comradely working together and working for each other by parties and mass organizations in the GDR's National Front.

Our party Central Committee has also received many suggestions for the 10th party congress from the ranks of the members of friendly parties as well as from citizens not affiliated with the party. We shall carefully evaluate all the proposals.

Our party attaches great importance to the work which is being performed in a multifaceted manner through both political conversation and promotion of intellectual-cultural life in residential areas. Comrade Erich Honecker's letter to the citizens of residential area 103 in the Berlin-Marxahn City Bezirk provided essential incentives for specific political work among the masses on the part of the National Front committees.

As it was stressed there, the inexhaustible possibilities and the strength of the National Front committees are based on its close collaboration with the state organs and enterprises, on the democratic participation of each citizen for the benefit of our common cause.

We are paying particular respect to the useful initiatives in the "join in" competition that primarily serve the purpose of improving the citizens' living and housing conditions, developing local material reserves and beautifying our socialist homeland.

Experiences of the Political Leadership of the Organs of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the report of the SED Fuerstenwalde Kreis leadership in October 1980 about "experiences of the political leadership of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorates [ABI]" the Central Committee secretariat paid tribute to the work performed by honorary ABI controllers, communists and nonparty citizens as active helpers of the party.

The ABI commissions and People's Control Committees hold a decisive share in the high performances of the working people in preparation for the 10th party congress and in comprehensively strengthening our state.

This primarily applies to exposing and bringing to bear reserves for a higher performance increase in our national economy and for improving the working peoples' working and living conditions.

The Central Committee Secretariat stresses emphatically the need for a strict implementation of the suggestions and instructions, submitted at ABI verifications for the establishment of state order, discipline and legality.

IV. On the Further Strengthening of Our Party

Comrades, we are able to state with satisfaction that the convening of our 10th party congress, explained by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the 12th Central Committee session, has elicited a great response among the entire party and GDR people. In the period under review our Marxist-Leninist party has gained further strength. It has accomplished comprehensive theoretical, political-ideological, economic-political and organizational work for the immediate preparation of the 10th SED Congress and for drafting the party's strategy and tactics for the eighties. In doing so it has gathered new combat experiences and is well armed for the fulfillment of the tasks facing us.

Essential prerequisites have been created with the decisions of the bezirk and kreis leaderships and basic organizations in evaluating the 12th Central Committee session for insuring that the preparation for our 10th party congress is born in a relationship of deep confidence between party and people; nay, on the full agreement with our party's policy.

An eloquent expression of this is the party congress initiative within the framework of which the workers class, the class of cooperative peasants, the socialist intelligentsia--the men, women and youths of our country--are performing exemplarily in comprehensively implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and worthily preparing for the 10th party congress. The slogan: "The Best for the 10th Party Congress! Everything for the Well-Being of the People!" has become a matter close to the heart of the workers class and all working people. Its mobilizing effect that has even now touched off a popular movement of unprecedented scope in our history, is so far-reaching because it is understood by communists and all working people as a concentrated expression of our party's general line since its objectives most deeply agree with our peoples' vital interests.

As a result of the holding of the bezirk party aktivs, where members of the Politburo spoke about topical problems of GDR domestic and foreign policy on the occasion of the start of the 1980-81 party study year, the preparations for the party congress have received new powerful incentives. The bezirk party aktiv meetings were imbued by the spirit and content of the significant speech given by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Gera on 13 October 1980.

Consistent with the orientation of the Central Committee Secretariat, the bezirk and kreis leaderships and the leaderships of the basic organizations of the party have thoroughly assessed this speech and made it the basis of their work. At kreis party aktivs, problem discussions and seminars hundreds of thousands of officials of the party and state, the economy and mass organizations have deeply penetrated the meaning of its ideas and drawn conclusions for their own work on further preparing for the 10th party congress.

Our party Politburo values the tireless work of the bezirk and kreis leaderships as well as that of the basic organizations which have purposefully and with great dedication organized in a responsible manner the implementation of the decisions of the 11th and 12th Central Committee sessions, and of the tasks resulting from the deliberations of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships and which have a great share in our successful intermediate balance sheet in preparing for the 10th SED Congress.

The programs for the political, economic and organizational preparation for the 10th SED Congress adopted by all bezirk and kreis leaderships in evaluation of the 12th Central Committee session are proving their value in this connection.

Together with the combat programs of the basic organizations, the comrades with those programs possess effective guidance instruments which make it possible to even more comprehensively mobilize the material and intellectual resources of the enterprises, combines, and territories for an original, higher contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR.

The fine results achieved in implementing these programs evince the new quality of the political leadership of the bezirk and kreis leaderships in preparing for the 10th party congress. It is being expressed in a comprehensive and consistent political approach in fulfilling tasks, in exact analysis of national economic processes, in concreteness and farsightedness of exacting performances targets that are consistent with the growing exigencies in further fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR. This progress has been reaffirmed before the Politburo, particularly in the report about "the experiences of the Gera Bezirk leadership in developing the high quality and efficiency of party leadership in ensuring a quick increase in performance."

The Politburo highly values the contribution made by the Gera Bezirk party organization and by all the bezirk's working people to the dynamic strengthening of the GDR's economic power.

In so doing it turns out to be a decisive prerequisite for good progress in leadership activities to consistently proceed from the Central Committee decisions and to ensure their implementation down to basic organizations, to define the required targets stage by stage and to deliberate on them in democratic discussions with the working people.

The Politburo particularly stresses the purposeful work of the Gera Bezirk leadership in focusing efforts in political-ideological work, primarily on stepping up and economically utilizing scientific-technical progress and on closely linking science and production as a key question for further performance increases in our economy.

Comrades, the accountability and election meetings in party groups, section party organizations and basic organizations were held on the basis of the 12th Central Committee directive, with their leaderships elected in secret ballots. In the more than 89,000 party groups, 93.4 percent of all comrades participated in the election meetings. The accountability-election meetings were carried out successfully in the 52,226 basic organizations that have no section party organizations and in the 22,947 section party organizations. The participation quota was 90.8 percent in the basic organizations and 91.4 percent in the section party organizations.

A total of 98.1 percent of the delegated comrades participated in the enterprise delegates' conferences and 93.4 percent in the local delegates' conferences. Central party leaderships were elected in 44 large enterprises of industry and the construction industry as well as at 9 universities and colleges. A total of 810,000 comrades, including 376,000 workers, participated in the discussions which were imbued with optimism and militant spirit.

The party elections in the basic organizations prove convincingly that our party is advancing consolidated and with closed ranks on the road to the 10th party congress, in firm confidence in the Central Committee and in its general secretary. Unshakable and with firm combat positions the more than 2.1 million communists, as the vanguard of the workers class and the entire working people, are performing exemplary work to strengthen worker-peasant power, enhance economic capability and safely protect socialism. Once again it has become true: The constant growth of the leading role of the party in the socialist society, its iron unity and cohesion and its profound roots among the people constitute the safe foundation in order to also continue in the future our policy of peace, detente and disarmament and to carry on the proven course of the main task aimed at full employment, national prosperity, growth and stability.

The party elections in the basic organizations which were entirely overshadowed by our 10th party congress have conveyed qualitatively new features to the patriotic mass movement of our entire people toward comprehensively strengthening the GDR. The course of these elections has impressively confirmed that the members and candidate members of our party agree with the orientation and tasks defined by Comrade Erich Honecker in Gera. They have made them the maxim of their actions and are ready to continue to actively support this clear-cut Marxist-Leninist course with disciplined, honest and fruitful work at each work place and to defend it against any attacks by the class enemy.

The accountability reports, discussions and resolutions of the accountability-election meetings showed that in general new characteristics of party and mass work have become visible during the party elections in basic organizations, characteristics that are consistent with the requirements leveled on the fighting strength of a basic party organization in the eighties. To work in the spirit of Thaelmann, to consistently implement the party's policy in a communist manner under any conditions and to do it creatively, steadfastly and in a principled manner--all this determines much more strongly nowadays the ideas and actions of our comrades. The comrades resolutely endorse deepening the combat alliance with the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the inviolability of worker-peasant power.

It is unambiguous class positions that determine the struggle against the confrontation course of imperialism, particularly against the FRG's peace-threatening policy of interference and revenge.

The accountability and election meetings confirmed that continuous development of internal party democracy, strict maintenance of Lenin's norms of party life, systematic Marxist-Leninist qualification and thorough information of party members constitute a solid basis for the internal ripening process of our combat alliance and at the same time a basis for the high degree of beneficial effect and influence exercised on the entire socialist society in the GDR.

It has become evident as a result of the party elections that the basic organizations through which our party is firmly rooted in all social sectors have perceptibly gained in fighting strength and influence on the masses. The basic organizations are more and more markedly acting as consolidated combat collectives.

At the accountability-election meetings all basic organizations were able to draw up impressive balance sheets showing the progress achieved in all social fields since the ninth party congress and implementation of their own combat programs. On this basis the basic organizations defined their tasks until the 10th SED Congress. These resolutions radiate an awareness of strength.

They contain specifically visibly demanding tasks related to conducting political conversations, initiatives to contribute more highly to fulfulling and overfulfilling the national economic plan and measures to further the fighting strength of the basic organizations.

In a responsible manner the comrades in the basic organizations of industry, building industry, agriculture and of other national economic sectors have deliberated on how they could make a greater contribution to the dynamic growth of the GDR national economic capability. It is of an eminent political and national economic significance that at their party elections the party organizations in the combines have more purposefully applied themselves to their political tasks related to enhancing the level of management and planning of the reproduction process, of party education and qualification of leading cadres.

The accountability meetings paid greater attention to problems related to further developing intellectual-cultural life, to living and housing conditions in the communities and city residential areas to active participation by citizens in the activity of the peoples representations and of the local state, legal and security organs.

The comrades at the institutions of popular education, universities, colleges and professional schools, in the sphere of the arts and culture as well as in the armed organs have constructively worked out their specific contribution to preparing for the 10th SED Congress.

In the course of the party elections our comrades submitted 360,000 proposals, suggestions and critical remarks. We appreciate this as an expression of the high degree of maturity of internal party democracy and of the increased awareness of all social responsibility. It is a great demand leveled against the supervisory work of bezirk and kreis leaderships as well as of the leaderships of basic organizations that they should carefully handle this fund of experiences and ideas, that they should create everywhere optimum conditions for their realization and should at the same time further promote the creative activity of our comrades.

Dear comrades,

The leaderships of basic organizations and the party groups were further strengthened in terms of cadres as a result of the party elections. In keeping with the party statutes 440,408 comrades were elected to party leaderships and more than 179,000 comrades were elected as party group organizers and deputy organizers.

The structure of this immensely valuable group of honorary party officials fully and entirely agrees with the nature of our party. They comprise 51.8 percent workers, 5.2 percent cooperative peasants, 30 percent members of the intelligentsia, 17.9 percent young comrades up to 30 years of age and 29.7 percent women. The fact that more than 66.1 percent of the comrades possess a Marxist-Leninist education, while 70.9 percent of them have been members of our party for more than 10 years is essential for our party's fighting strength.

The number of secretaries of basic organizations who have completed a political and professional qualification has further increased. A total of 80.4 percent of them have attended party school for more than 3 months and 64.5 percent have graduated from colleges or professional schools.

We are convinced that these comrades, who possess the confidence of the party members and nonparty members, will employ all their strength and ability to implement party decisions.

Comrades, the Central Committee Secretariat heard a report on the development of the membership movement in 1980. Our party now comprises 2,156,454 members and candidate members who are organized in 78,677 basic organizations. More than one-third of our members and candidate members are women.

This year alone 79.842 costrugglers were received into our combat alliance.

The proven course of our policy of continuing the main task, the foreign policy situation and the party's affinity with the masses have prompted 54,922 workers to join the conscious and organized vanguard of the workers class. Thus the share of workers in our party rose to 57.6 percent.

A total of 477,285 comrades are members of the socialist intelligentsia, including 115,749 teachers alone; 100,863 cooperative peasants are members of our party.

In the basic organizations of combines 520,864 comrades are working 60.7 percent of them directly in production. More than 100,000 of the 160,000 members and candidate members of these basic organizations who possess a college or professional school education were workers before they began their studies.

The Politburo decision on the "FDJ party congress initiative," in preparation for the 10th SED Congress to nominate 50,000 proven FDJ members for admission as SED candidate members has elicited a lasting response in the party basic organization and among youth. The 51,550 candidate members admitted into our party from all spheres of social life since 1 June 1980 comprise 41,715 active FDJ members, among them 27,861 workers from material production.

An increase in party membership is also taking place within the FDJ party congress initiative from the ranks of young cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and students. It involves 8,377 candidate members from these sectors.

The party and FDJ leaderships are increasingly focusing attention on admitting candidate members from youth brigades. Almost every fifth candidate member admitted into the party since the onset of the FDJ initiative is a member of a youth brigade. It is absolutely in line with our intentions for candidates from more youth brigades to be admitted into our party.

Comrades, the copious combat experiences which our party has additionally acquired in the period under review, particularly in the course and as a result of the party elections, make possible essential conclusions for further work in preparation for the 10th party congress and for holding the kreis and bezirk delegates conferences.

Continuing the socialist revolution and strengthening the worker-peasant power in the GDR under the present exacerbated international class conflict require an even stronger turning to the masses in order to achieve among all citizens a full understanding of our policy's strategy and tactics.

1--It is a prime task of the bezirk and kreis leaderships and basic organizations to continue the dialogue between the party and people in preparation for the 10th party congress, a dialogue whose contents was decisively determined by the important speech of Erich Honecker before party activists in Gera and by the decisions of the 13th Central Committee session, with high ideological content and with great persuasive power and to thus enlist all classes and social strata in the discussion of the current issues of our times.

The Central Committee proceeds from the premise that many valuable suggestions and proposals will result from this dialogue, which will be incorporated in the deliberations and decisions of the 10th party congress. This again demonstrates how our party lives among the people and how it defends the vital interests of all the people.

2--The yardstick for the party's political-ideological and organizational work is in how it creates in all enterprises, combines and institutions the intellectual and material prerequisites to exceed the 1981 plan for industrial and commodity output by 1 percent following the example of the Zeiss Jena workers and to turn out one additional day's production in honor of the 10th party congress.

Proceeding from this 13th Central Committee session and the 1981 national economic plan the bezirk and kreis leaderships and basic organizations should draw balance sheets on fulfillment of their programs and they should decide on the further tasks until the 10th party congress. At the same time it is important to exactly define the political-ideological, economic and intellectual requirements of the party organizations, state organs, and all social forces that are necessary to comprehensively fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plan.

The comrades in the trade union should be granted far-reaching support to enable them to more comprehensively do justice to their political responsibility as schools of socialism and as organizers of the socialist mass competition under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress! Everything for the People's Well-Being!" Promoting high performances among the working people for an above-average rise in labor productivity must be closely linked with improving working and living conditions and with effective moral and material acknowledgement in socialist competition.

3--The forthcoming kreis and bezirk delegates conferences constitute another significant climax in preparing for the 10th SED Congress. They should be prepared and held in such a way as to make them elicit a broad response among the public.

The political success of the conferences will greatly depend on how it will be possible to explain the historic achievements of our party in securing peace and in building socialism in the GDR and to graphically illustrate the successful balance sheet of kreise and bezirke development in implementing the decisions of the eighth and ninth party congresses.

On this basis the conferences should be turned into platforms for exchanges of experiences to enable all basic organizations to apply the best management and work experiences to further increase their fighting strength.

4--The new experiences in party and mass work that have emerged during the party elections should be thoroughly analyzed by the bezirk and kreis leaderships and should be used to further perfect political leadership activity. These experiences bear a particular weight in order to move support for the basic organization even more into the foreground in view of the increased demands made on the leading role of our party, because a high degree of political stability and national economic growth are being decisively influenced in all social fields by combat-strong basic organizations.

5--Our party possesses an experienced, combat-tested army of cadres who will continue to carry out the party's decision with revolutionary passion, initiative and high dedication. In addition to the many comrades combat-tested in the class struggles of our times, qualified young cadres, often coming from the youth union, are proving their worth in responsible positions of the party and society.

All experiences affirm that there is advancement wherever class-conscious and capable leaders are at work. The increasing exigencies facing us in all spheres of social life require an even greater attention on the part of party organs to the ability of cadres to implement the party's decisions under changed conditions with maximum effectiveness and quality.

The kreis leaderships should render the required assistance to the newly elected party officials, particularly to those performing this responsible function for the first time.

Dear comrades, facts prove that strenuous and intensive work on further implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress has been carried out in all walks of social life in the period under review.

There is great activity throughout the entire party in preparation for the 10th party congress to make the GDR well equipped for the eighties.

Under the leadership of our party Central Committee, of its Politburo and of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the GDR communists, together with the entire workers class, all working people and all citizens of our country will do all they can to further comprehensively strengthen socialism in the GDR and to discharge our internationalist class duty.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN

DW061321 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] [Announcer] At an international press conference in Delhi, Romesh Chandra repeated yesterday the appeal of the World Peace Council for worldwide support of the common Indian-Soviet statement, made on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, for safeguarding peace in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region. Current events indicate the urgency of the matter. Guenter Schwanitz comments:

The following teletype message came late last night from Washington. The Defense Department stated that the United States will dispatch three warships carrying 1,800 Marines to the Indian Ocean. This battalion will replace a similar unit which has been transferred to the Mediterranean. But that does not change anything about the far-reaching military concentration in this area with more and more troops and ships. From the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and the Gulf region to the Indian Ocean, this is a chain involving a zone which has been described by the United States as a special area of interest.

An armada of the U.S. Navy is cruising in the Gulf waters and the entire area of the Indian Ocean. A whole network of bases has been established, and special deployment forces are ready for action.

In view of these dangers, it has been stated at a Delhi seminar on the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean that the unsolved problems of imperialism are responsible for tensions in this area.

It is therefore urgent that a climate of peace and cooperation be promoted and that many politicians, particularly from directly involved states, support constructive steps. Indian Foreign Minister Rao said that a transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone would contribute considerably to reducing international tensions in this part of the world. A similar opinion was voiced by Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Kusumaatmaja Mochtar. Both politicians expressed this expectation with regard to the international conference on the Indian Ocean to take place this year in Sri Lanka.

The Soviet Union stated its readiness to participate, but nothing of this sort can be heard from the United States. Washington said no to Leonid Brezhnev's peace suggestions made during his recent visit to India. It is obvious that the United States avoids political solutions and shows its military strength instead in order to exert pressure on the states and make them subordinate to American interests.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi regretted for good reason yesterday the lack of understanding of most U.S. administrations for India's independent policy. Problems of safeguarding peace also in the Indian Ocean are becoming more and more acute, and the efforts to turn this area into a peace zone also are becoming more and more active. This problem will be discussed in the near future by a foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned states in Delhi.

U.S. POLICY SEEN IN A DILEMMA ALL OVER THE WORLD

DW061310 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1814 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] The important news of the first few days of this year undoubtedly includes the offensive of the liberation fighters in El Salvador. It was not so long ago that Western agencies predicted an early end to the liberation forces. They referred to the military strength of the junta and the support by Washington and by other reactionary regimes in El Salvador's neighborhood. What we are reading today is just the opposite, and the days or weeks of the junta are numbered.

Even if this might perhaps be a premature requiem in view of the danger of a military intervention from outside, the situation in that country has fundamentally changed, at any rate. The national liber[illegible]on front already controls a quarter of the country politically and militarily. It is preparing the general popular uprising and making the position of the junta constantly more difficult.

As a result the situation for the government in Washington grows more difficult as well. Whatever it does or neglects to do will influence Latin America. Any violent action to save the junta may turn out to be particularly devastating to U.S. imperialism's influence in the south of the continent, quite apart from the worldwide effects. But then, the United States is facing a similar dilemma in other parts of the globe as well.

If we compare the situation in the Near East with what it was a year ago, the upshot is that the harvest of U.S. policy is a weaker regime in Israel, a devastating economic situation in that country, increasing differences with the West European partners over the crude oil problem, and a stronger position of the PLO; thus, in nearly all respects the very opposite of what was actually intended.

The situation is not much different in the adjacent region, in the Middle East. The open hostility toward the new rulers in Iran did not earn Washington a solution in the so-called hostage problem this year. Granted, the military presence of the United States increased dramatically, and the danger of war there has grown. Yet, has this made the Western world's oil supply safer even by one iota? Nobody can claim that. Nor can anybody claim that the U.S. reckoning has panned out a year after the overthrow of the Amin regime in Afghanistan.

Under great difficulties, yet quite obviously, the situation in that country is stabilizing even though imperialism spares neither money nor arms or instructors to fan unrest along the border with Pakistan. Had the imperialist states accepted the repeated offers of the Kabul government for a political solution of the conflict, meaning a nonintrusion guarantee, this process no doubt would have advanced farther. It is irresistible in any event.

In this way one example can be added to another. In view of all this it is of little consolation for Western newspapers to now praise Greece's EC participation as a success of Atlantic policy. Sixty percent of the Greeks surveyed came out against this participation and obviously have different ideas about it, as have the parties and politicians opposing the Athens government and, along with them, many medium-size entrepreneurs and farmers. Others in the EC, too, are not very happy, finding themselves faced with new problems after the admittance of financially weak Greece. Thus, the success cannot be that great.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD062130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (ADN)--The signing of a joint communique and an agreement on friendship and cooperation for 1981-82 concluded on Tuesday evening a friendship visit by a delegation of the National Union of Algerian Youth [UNJA] to the GDR. The documents were signed by the first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, and by the secretary general of the UNJA, Noureddine Djellouli, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee.

Both organizations endorse their will to continue to strengthen the traditional relations of firm friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity on the basis of common views in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The FDJ and UNJA strongly condemn in their communique the attempts by imperialist and hegemonist forces to undermine the process of international detente, start a new round of the arms race, interfere in the internal affairs of other states and create new hotbeds of crisis in various parts of the world. They endorse their unswerving solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, led by the PLO, including their right to establish an independent state of their own. The two organizations' active support also went to the just struggle of the African National Congress in South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization in Namibia.

Under the agreement, the main points of bilateral relations continue to be the work of two friendship brigades in Algeria, the exchange of study delegations, Pioneer and youth tourist groups as well as close cooperation in shaping vocational training and studies for UNJA members in the GDR.

W. GERMAN UNION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

LD061730 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] East Berlin, 6 Jan (DPA)--Heinz Kluncker, chairman of the Public Services and Transport Trade Union [OETV] arrived in East Berlin this afternoon for talks with representatives of the FDGB. He reminded journalists on his arrival of the contacts which have existed between his organization and GDR trade unions since 1974. He said that the probable topics of discussion would also include possibilities of exchanging information and the further development of relations.

Asked whether he would broach the subject of the increase in minimum exchange requirements for Western visitors to the GDR, Kluncker replied that he would "talk about everything possible." He did not, however, want to put a strain on the talks by making statements in advance. Despite the differences in views and tasks of the trade unions in the two German states, it is important to improve relations between the people by contacts. Possible improvements in information exchange contacts will also be discussed.

Kluncker, who visited the GDR for the first time in 1974, in response to a remark that trade unionists from the Federal Republic have also canceled visits to the GDR because of the increase in compulsory exchange requirement, replied that there is no need in the FDGB for agreement to be established on every single visit. He recalled that the OETV has maintained contacts with East European trade unions since the mid-sixties.

During the visit, which is to last until Friday, Kluncker, who is accompanied by several OETV representatives, is scheduled to meet FDGB chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo. Kluncker was invited by the union of employees of state organs and municipal services within the FDGB. FDGB Deputy Chairman Klaus Umlauf, together with other FDGB representatives, gathered at the Heinrich-Heine-Strasse border control point to welcome the guests.

BRIEFS

SCHWEDT PLAN FULFILLMENT--The Schwedt petrochemical works exceeded its 1980 plant target by M75 million under the existing plan. The degree of crude oil refinement in 1981 will increase by about 10 percent. For this purpose it is planned to commission several significant investment projects. One of these projects involves an installation for the better utilization of crude oil through more efficient cracking. Greater refinement of what is already available is necessary due to the complicated international raw material and energy situation . The capital equipment of the works will double in 1981, increasing in value from M3 to M6 billion. The trial run for the new installations has been scheduled for the middle of the year, and the products of this trial run will be supplied to the GDR's national economy. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1833 GMT 1 Jan 81 DW]

STORM DAMAGE--Heavy squalls today caused damage to power lines and caused traffic tieups in various parts of the republic, especially in the Rostock, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg Bezirke, in the highlands and Halle/Leipzig area. In various places production was disturbed or temporarily interrupted. The ethylese and sewage-gas production departments of the Otto Grotowohl enterprise, Boehlen, the cement production department in the Deuna combine and the briquette production section of the Borna soft coal mining area were particularly affected. Operation of large equipment units was temporarily discontinued in several open pit mines of the Lausitz region, including the Greifenhain, Welzow-Soed and Spreetal open pit mines. In the Rostock port the storm impeded the transshipment of goods, so that operations had to be temporarily discontinued. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1836 GMT 1 Jan 81 DW]

GYENES-LED MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINLAND

LD051926 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 Jan (MTI)--A Hungarian party delegation, under the leadership of Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for Finland on Monday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland. Members of the delegation are Istvan Veszpremi, member of the Central Committee and miner of the Tatabanya coalmines company, and Karoly Zimboras, co-worker of the Central Committee. The delegation will also pay a visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Left Party-Communists.

MSZMP CABLES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD281952 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Dec (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party sent a telegram congratulating the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET CUBA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD312238 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 Dec (MTI)--Leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers have cabled their greetings to Fidel Castro and the Cuban people on the national day of the Republic of Cuba.

'The revolutionary generation following the path of the Cuban revolutionary traditions and Jose Marti's ideas, has given convincing evidence over the past 22 years of its ability to seize the historic opportunity which has opened to it. Cuba today, as a respected member of the socialist community, marches in the vanguard of the champions of social progress,' runs the telegramme.

'The struggle of the Cuban communists, the Cuban people, has become one with the worldwide struggle that the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement are waging against imperialism, in the service of social progress, peace and detente. The Republic of Cuba declares consistent, internationalist solidarity with the peoples fighting imperialism and aggression, a deed for which it enjoys the recognition and respect of the world's progressive forces.' The telegramme stresses that Cuba 'with its brisk activities in the movement of the nonaligned countries makes a significant and effective contribution so that this movement [word indistinct] a positive role as a major factor of the international situation.'

It was 20 years on December 18, 1980--the cable recalls--that Hungary and Cuba entered into diplomatic relation. 'On that important anniversary of our relations we can note with satisfaction that, on the basis of common interests, identical goals and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a deep friendship and fruitful cooperation has built up between the two fraternal countries, serving well the interests of our peoples and the socialist community, as well as the cause of social progress.

The telegramme was signed by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar. On occasion of the anniversary, President Antal Apro of the Hungarian National Assembly has sent a telegramme of congratulations to the president of the Cuban National Assembly. Greetings messages have been sent to the Cuban partner organizations by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, the National Peace Council and the National Council of Hungarian Women.

MARJAI STRESSES FUTURE TASKS, NEED TO INNOVATE

LD011546 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] During the past years Hungary has joined the ranks of moderately developed countries despite the fact that, of the European countries, it has been the most seriously affected by changes in the world economy. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai writes in NEPSZABADSAG that the preservation of our successes will be a great national task in the coming years. Since we cannot expect external assistance, we must mobilize reserves and use them purposefully and sensibly. High demands and organization must be developed into a social reflex in the management of technology, organization of labor and consumption and also in human relationships. Jozsef Marjai repeatedly stresses the ever increasing significance of the human factor. The creative man must be brought to the fore more than ever before. Higher demands must be made on leaders and the readiness to undertake risks and to innovate must be valued more highly. The strength, knowledge and creative ability of all the nation's citizens is necessary for the successful implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan approved by parliament, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai states in NEPSZABADSAG.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

Borbandi Interview

LD272234 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Dec (MTI)--Deputy-Premier Janos Borbandi has given an interview to the Hungarian Daily MAGYAR HIRLAP on the main directions of the promotion of socialist democracy and the relevant tasks of the government agencies. The declaration is carried in the paper's Christmas edition.

Janos Borbandi started his declaration by saying: "The enrichment of the content of socialist democracy, the safeguarding of the purity of public life, the assurance of a social control over the management of public affairs, and the limitation of bureaucracy and protectionism have been among the government's priorities. Therefore, in its working programme, the government defined those precisely definable and controllable tasks whose realization can better than before assert the socialist character and higher moral standard of labour in governmental work, the central management of public administration and the activities of state agencies. In that way citizens will be able to experience in their everyday life that socialist democracy is an essential element of our social system.

"It is the expectation and requirement of the government that the National Assembly and its committees carry out a continuous control over its work. The government attaches major importance to the regular constructive discussions and cooperation with the trade unions. It facilitates better state deciion making and the realization of the decisions. The government regards it important to act in the spirit of socialist democracy when improving its own activity, and to get rid of formalism, to more widely apply the democratic methods in the council boards, to learn the views of the social bodies before decision making, and to utilize the experiences and observations of the public," said Janos Borbandi. He added that the government is reponsible for the whole of public administration, including the councils.

"It obliges the Council of Ministers to foster the better functioning of the democratic forums, the participation of ever wider sigments of the population in the administration of public matters, to facilitate openness in public life and politics, and to enable ever more people to participate in decision making. The local bodies of councillors, which represent the general interests of the population, and the local authorities, which handle the day-to-day affairs of the citizenry, play an especially important role in rendering state life more democratic."

The Hungarian Government's working programme for 1981-85 confers several novel economy-organizing functions on the local and county agencies of public administration. Janos Borbandi stressed in this connection:

"To successfully realize the working programme, the government expects the councils, first of all, to carry out well-weighed developmental and budgetary activities, utilize local resources, and rationally economize, thereby to facilitate to restore the balance of the economy. As far as the council's economy-organizing functions are concerned, in order to help realize the general targets of societal policy, the councils are expected to be well aware of the objective conditions when designing and realizing the projects that improve the living conditions of the population, and when renovating and expanding existing institutions."

Janos Borbandi continued his declaration by saying that to streamline public administration means much more than to rationalize the transaction of affairs or to economize. It is a complex task. It includes the scientific analysis of the changing tasks and development trends of public administration, the perfection of day-to-day work, decision making and control. This broad concept also covers organizational and technological development.

Recently the Hungarian Government has reviewed the state of scientific research on developing public administration, and decided to require to faster put into practice the scientific achievements. It has also decided to draw up a complex medium-range programme for the streamlining of public administration.

Janos Bordandi stressed however that stability, well-proven organizational forms and legal instruments that can stand the test of time well, and reliable functioning are very important in public administration." It is important therefore to modernize where it is necessary, indeed, where the old structures or methods have become obsolete. It is imperative to preserve what is precious, to strengthen our socialist legal order and safeguard our well-proven principles but, at the same time, to have the courage to bring about a change where it is the touchstone of progress.

"We have to correctly define the short-and long-range tasks in the streamlining of public administration. Success depends on the men, in the first place....The expertise and attitude of public officials are key factors in modern public administration. Haughtiness, bureaucratic conceit and formalism are incompatible with the public officials of socialist society....We shall have fewer but professionally and politically better educated officials. Still it will not be easy to meet the demands," Deputy-Premier Janos Borbandi concluded in his interview with MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Pozsgay on Socialist Democracy

LD272226 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 27 Dec 80

[From the "Christmas press review"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Dec (MTI)--Minister of Culture Impre Pozsgay, in his article carried in the Christmas issue of NEPSZAVA, analyses the questions of socialist democracy and political culture, their relation to each other. He deals with the characteristics of the politics in the period following the liberation of Hungary in 1945, then emphasizes that "identification with socialism and agreement in the most important political aims has since become general in Hungarian society--especially on the basis of the victory over the 1956 counter-revolutionary and as a consequence of the correct policy." Nonetheless, a few negative features of the deficient policy of the beginning of the 1950's can still be felt here and there, points out the minister, for example the voluntarist inclination which can be found in some, or "the excessive attraction towards the means of power even in cases when intellectual and political weapons would be more effective."

"The frequent notion which considers politics and public affairs in general to be the affair of a social group specially designated for this, and such a cause from which it is best to stay away, is no less a negative feature of our political culture," continues the minister. Moreover: "Such a type of leader can emerge from the shadow of the institutions who do not fulfill in a satisfactory way the demands of socialist democracy, which in itself induces the 'anti-leader' conduct, since the programme of the people's rise gets along well in its mind with the underestimation of the people and distrust for the people." [sentence as received]

Imre Pozsgay then states:

"We could not completely eliminate the above-mentioned symptoms from our political culture, not even by today, since we have not been successful in putting an end to all the reasons of their coming into existence. But our entire policy is aimed at the realized socialist national unity, continuously renewing, [will] always be a real unity in which the country is governed with the agreement and participation of the great majority of society. Because according to the policy of the HSWP, which it has carried on for more than two decades, it is important to be not only the fine executor of the people's tasks, formulated in their interest, but also that the people be participants of the guidance who get really acquainted with their necessities, interests, last but not least through their participation."

In the following, the Hungarian minister of culture recalls that according to Lenin's statements socialist revolution takes the form of reform following the victory, then in connection with this writes: "One of the keys of the success of our policy is that, following the victory over the counter-revolution, the party, consistently enforcing its main political guideline, continued our entire revolution with the reform methods interpreted in the Leninist sense. Protecting and strengthening the foundations of the system, it did not allow the elements of stagnation to infiltrate into these foundations. It chose the undoubtedly more difficult way of realizing social unity, guidance, namely the unceasingly initiating, renewing progressive guideline. This method of guidance, the road of reforming initiative proved to be really successful. [word indistinct] revolutionary. It can be thanked to this, that the number of politically indifferent people has significantly decreased in Hungary, that demogagy did not find ground here, and that those did not attain considerable bases who offered a bourgeoise democratic alternative to socialist democracy."

"On the basis of its great successes and results, the policy of the HSWP has established the possibility for its guideline to further continue in the interest of the entire country and that this guideline not be subject to the waverings of conjunctural relations," emphasized the Hungarian minister of culture in conclusion in his article in NEPSZAVA.

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL INFLUENZA CASES--According to a Ministry of Health bulletin, 123,000 new influenza cases were reported in the third week of December, 18,000 of them in Budapest, bringing their total number to 240,000 since the end of November. Three-fourths of the patients are under 25. One-fourth of them are on sick pay, 4-5 percent of them are afflicted with complications and almost 2 percent of them require hospital treatment. Both virus "a" and virus"b" are causing the disease. Visits are banned at all Heves and Zala county hospitals and some hospital departments in other counties. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

WRONSKI ADDRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SESSION

LD062058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The central board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] held a plenary session in Warsaw today to discuss the society's work in the present, changed situation in Poland. It was stressed during discussion that Polish-Soviet relations constitute a lasting foundation of socialist Poland's independence, sovereignty and security. Unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are the main foundation of Poland's standing and position in the international arena.

Here is part of a report read by Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the TPPR Central Board:

[Begin recording] We often use the expression consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship wihtout much consideration and without much effect. It is in this that I see the crux of the problem. What does this expression mean?

First it means that we must deepen our mutual knowledge of our partner, knowledge which is not afraid of problems which I would describe as thorny. It also means that these problems must be mutually understood. Even a moment's reflection will convince us that this in itself is not enough to keep up a friendship but without this knowledge we cannot even speak about friendship. That knowledge must not be limited only to positive or only to negative issues and it must be accompanied by mutual understanding. I would like to remark that there are some people who would prefer to talk exclusively about the negative side in order to set it against what is happening today and what is likely to happen in the future. But even this way of deepening our knowledge is not enough.

Second, what we must have is deeper mutual respect which can be seen in special interest being paid to the positive aspects of our partner and in cultivating these positive aspects.

But even this is not enough. We must have, third, a deeper disinterestedness in coming to the aid of our partner, which indicates a good will of a higher order. This could, perhaps, be enough, but something more is involved in a friendship and that is a deeper trust in the partner which would rise above all opportunism in intentions, a trust which would amount to perseverance when conditions change from good to bad.

It seems to me that these four factors are vital when we speak about consolidating friendship. These factors must be met if we are to have a true friendship, a lasting friendship based on relations between individual people as well as nations. To the relations between individuals we need add only the requirement of democratism [demokratycznosz], in other words universality. Otherwise there would be no friendship between nations.

Of course, there is the requirement of consistency with national interests because otherwise these relations connot last. This problem could be analyzed differently, but to what I have said I would like to add the wish that our activity may be effective and genuinely convincing, and that it may genuinely affect minds and form a lasting, credible sense of friendship between our nations.

We know very well that words alone will not achieve this. Our organization can increase the effectiveness of its effort only through meeting the first, second and partly the fourth points of my statement.

The work of our society among workforces is in a new situation. The support our work enjoyed among the trade union movement has not been taken up by the newly organized trade union organizations. The appendix to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity statute states that the general work of the unions will be done without undermining the existing system of international alliances.

But this declaration does not amount to unequivocal support for socialist alliances, nor does it amount to expressing any readiness for cooperation with our organization. We would like the authorities of new trade unions, both industrial and Solidarity which are now being formed, to become our allies in our work among workforces and [word indistinct]. We are well aware that in the difficult period when the society's program is being tested and revalued, its present achievements and working methods have not been undermined. But there is a need for a more precise inclusion of our work into the mainstream of the socialist renewal of our country's life, for another look at the sense and effectiveness of our many ideological training projects. [end recording]

In conclusion, the central board adopted a resolution in which it calls on all branches and bodies of the TPPR to join the socialist renewal and also the campaign against the forces which are attempting to divert the renewal into an antipopular and anti-Soviet movement.

The plenum appointed Prof Alfons Klatkowski to the post of deputy chairman of the TPPR Central Board and Presidium member. It also appointed Stanislaw Lewandowski to the post of Central Board secretary. Participants in the plenum excluded from the composition of the Central Board Eugeniusz Patyk.

POLITBURO SESSION DISCUSSES RURAL ISSUES

LD061856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report on the session of the party Central Committee Politburo.

Central Committee Secretary Comrade Jerzy Wojtecki informed reporters about the matters dealt with at the Politburo session. This included the economic, social and political situation in the countryside. Perparations for spring field work were also discussed. Numerous rural meetings and meetings of agricultural circles are being held in the countryside. A lot of attention is focused on the reactivation of rural self-government. Over 25,000 agricultural circles out of 35,000 active in the countryside have already held their meetings, elected new authorities and adopted new statutes.

This activity is encouraged by the decision of the government to transfer the entire agricultural development fund to agricultural circles' self-government. The circles can have at their disposal, therefore, nearly Z4 billion, depending on the wishes of their members and the needs of the villages or parishes.

The renewal of rural self-government is also encouraged by the reactivation and total independence of the 14 industrial trade unions which include in the ranks farmers with various kinds of production (?on their farms).

Soon the agricultural circles will end the rural meetings. It is worth adding that at the same time parish associations of agricultural circles and rural organizations are being established. In a few days' time the voivodship conferences and in March a national congress of agricultural circles will be held. This, no doubt, will be an important event in the life of the rural countryside as independent, self-governing agricultural circles more and more are becoming organizations which defend and look after the interests of farmers. The agricultural circles' self-government will no doubt join in making decisions on land management in villages and parishes and on the distribution of essential means of production, will look after the correctness of the implementation of the agricultural policy and will act as spokesman for the welfare and social matters of the countryside.

However, besides social issues of interest to the countryside, much attention was devoted at today's Politburo session to assessing the economic situation of agriculture. Unfortunately there are a great number of problems.

The adverse results last year will certainly be felt since there are 600,000 ha of land to be sown or resown in spring. It was simply impossible to sow cereals on that area in the fall. Plowing was not completed on nearly 2 million hectares. This work must be completed in the spring on top of all the other work. Therefore additional cereal seeds and seed-potatoes will be needed and, as we know, their quality is particularly low. We also need more fertilizers and efficient equipment. Unfortunately, however, the supply of fertilizers, spare parts and new equipment will still not meet agricultural needs. Without efficient machines, without a plentiful supply of nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus one simply cannot count on an increase in production.

There are still a few weeks left before the spring agricultural campaign starts but we must think about it and supply agriculture with the necessary means of production right now, since without them the amount of foodstuffs on our tables simply cannot be increased. This is the truth, which must be considered by all who supply the farmers with the means of production.

More on Session

LD062218 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan (PAP)--The PUWP CC Political Bureau discussed today the current economic and socio-political situation in agriculture. PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Wojtecki granted journalists information on the subject.

Evaluating the state purchasing of animal produce in 1980, he stressed that, with the exception of poultry, the projected amount of animal produce were not purchased. The purchases of pork, beef and lamb fell 4 percent short of the target and nearly 6 percent short of the 1979 figure.

The situation in animal production does seem to be improving somewhat in comparison with last September and October. Specialists believe that this is due first of all to higher purchasing prices and a slightly larger amount of imported fodder. It is estimated that the purchases of animals in 1981 may be 400,000 tonnes lower than in 1980. This situation must be reckoned with when (?finding) the amounts of meat and fats to be distributed within the coupons system.

The government will also put forth a proposal for a temporary reduction of the amount of sugar sold for coupons till this year's sugar campaign starts. The proposal will be consulted with the trade unions and the society. An alternative maintaining the present amount of sugar sold for coupons could only be a considerable reduction of the output of the confectionery industry.

The government has taken many other decisions to provide more help for agriculture, Wojtecki said. In accordance with the suggestion of the Central Board of Agricultural Circles, the raises in prices for services to private farms have been suspended; it was decided that the purchasing price for sheep's wool will be raised; it was suggested that the land tax be rescinded in mountainous regions. The industry is being redesigned to produce more means for agriculture.

The problems of the development of rural self-management were extensively discussed at the PUWP CC Political Bureau meeting. General meetings were held in 2,000 agricultural circles, which chose new authorities and approved new statutes for the circles, which, together with branch trade unions are to become genuine advocates and defenders of the farmers' interests. In connection with the higher rank and authority of self-management, the premier will change the status of the head of a rural community.

Teams have been set up to investigate into the costs of production and the incomes of farmers. Their findings will provide the groundwork for proper decisions related to prices.

SOLIDARITY CHEMICAL WORKERS RESUME OFFICIAL TALKS

LD061746 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The National Coordinating Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity resumed the second round of talks with the ministerial commission on 5 January. After 5 hours of negotiations they did not succeed in elaborating a common ground for agreement.

Differences exist concerning the work of chemical workers in poor conditions. The ministerial commission considers that workers should be paid a supplement for working in conditions where the maximum admissible level of concentrated of poisonous elements has been exceeded. The NSZZ Solidarity, on the other hand, demands that such plants be closed altogether, since production must not be carried out at the expense of workers' health and that supplements should be paid for working in conditions where the concentration does not exceed the norms.

The National Coordinating Committee of Chemical Workers of the NSZZ Solidarity appeals to workforces of the chemical industry to refrain from all drastic acts of protest, particularly strikes. We hope that commonsense will prevail and that chemical workers will soon be able to meet a government commission equipped with proper powers, whose arrival in Wroclaw is constantly expected by the workers.

WALESA ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT WEST BERLIN

LD061922 Hamburg DPA in German 1902 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (DPA)--DER ABEND said today that Lech Walesa, the leader of the independent Polish Solidarity trade union, will visit West Berlin in February at the paper's invitation. According to the paper, he said in a telephone conversation: "I am looking forward very much to seeing that city." He also intends to visit other Western cities and countries.

Walesa's talks with Pope John Paul are to take place 13 and 14 January when he visits the Pope. "I shall brief him on the current situation in Poland," Walesa told the paper. Walesa and his party will go to Assisi, the city of St Francis. Walesa also wants to tour the earthquake area in southern Italy. "I feel very much for the victims of that terrible earthquake and want to encourage some of them," he told DER ABEND.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO GDR--The Council of State has appointed Maciej Wirowski as Poland's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the GDR. During the past 4 years Maciej Wirowski was the first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81 LD]

POPULATION STATISTICS--Here are some statistical data gleaned from TRYBUNA LUDU. Yesterday, on 1 January 1981, Poland's population was more than 35,700,000. Last year this number increased by 321,000. The rate of growth slackened somewhat. We are an educated society. The latest census showed that Poland had more than 1.2 million people with higher education. The number of marriages is going down. Half of newly married men are under 24; half of women are under 22. Rural inhabitants marry when they are a little younger. Further, the paper reports that society is growing old. This process pertains to villages to a larger degree than to towns. During the seventies the percentage of people aged over 65 increased from more than 8 to more than 10 percent and even to some 12 percent in the countryside. The average life expectancy of men has declined. The average life expectancy of women has increased, though inconsiderably, but that is better than nothing. Demographic forecasts have been drawn up. According to them, Poland's population is to increase to more than 37 million at the end of 1985. More than 61 percent will live in towns. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 2 Jan 81 LD]

AGERPRES SUMMARIZES VIEWS ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU300918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 30 Dec 80

["European Security and Cooperation, a Condition of Peace and Progress in the World"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Dec (AGERPRES)--There cannot be peace and progress in Europe unless the principles agreed upon in the Helsinki-signed Final Act are translated into life, unless new modalities are found in this respect. Therefore, stresses daily ROMANIA LIBERA in a commentary in its December 29 issue, Romania has consistently worked for the preparation of the Madrid conference, through multiple, bilateral diplomatic talks, through developed relations with all participant countries, through sustained efforts for dispelling the clouds that at a certain time were gathering and questioning the very possibility of holding the conference. The newspaper writes: Reason triumphed and the works started. What is important is that constructive elements gradually imposed themselves, which proves once more that the vital sources of European security are by far stronger than the narrow, conjunctural interests.

Stressing that European security cannot be conceived as a gesture of someone's benevolence, as an advantage granted to someone, the Bucharest daily appreciates that beyond conjunctural schemes of some quarters, something by far more important, of general interest has asserted itself, which greatly meets the vital necessities of all participants. It is on this that Romania counts when she hopefully estimates that the Madrid conference may be successful.

ROMANIA LIBERA mentions again Romania's proposals advanced in the first round of the Madrid conference, then shows:

According to Romania, in all actions taken in the field of European security one should set out from the idea that this is first of all a moral-political action of perspective intended to secure the prevalence of the political means as a basis for the concrete settlement of all problems linked to the consolidation of relations of equality and friendship in Europe. The daily considers that its existence is and will be a basic element of reference in the struggle and hopes of all those who cannot conceive Europe otherwise than as a continent of peace, justice, collaboration among free and sovereign peoples.

[Editorial note: Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 29 December carries on page 6 a 1,300-word article by Nicolae Lupu entitled "European Security and Cooperation--a Condition for International Peace and Progress," which, in addition to the points summarized in the above item, states: "There have been--and there still are--attempts to accredit the idea that the only thing that was accomplished at Helsinki 5 years ago was an ambiguous and nonobligatory legalization of a transaction establishing a certain limited balance between the various zones of influence."]

CEAUSESCU NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION ISSUED

AU311321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80

["New Year Message Addressed to the Entire People by Nicolae Ceausescu Over the Radio and Television Stations"]

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Dec (AGERPRES)--Dear comrades and friends, citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

We conclude the year of 1980 and with it the 1976-1980 quinquennium with fresh and outstanding achievements in all domains of activity. Our achievements this year and throughout the five-year period were summed up in the broad debates a few days ago in the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee, in the Grand National Assembly, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. This year too, our socialist industry has continued to develop and the five-year plan provisions have been exceeded by several tens of billions lei. Agriculture has also developed, the social product and national income have risen, the working people's material and spiritual standards have risen.

It is with legitimate pride and satisfaction that we can say to have gone a long way in the homeland's socio-economic development, in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania. More and more obvious has been the strength and superiority of our new system, the determination of the entire people, more united than ever within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, under the leadership of the party, to build a free and dignified life for itself, to build a socialist and communist future.

For the great achievements scored this year and throughout the quinquennium, on behalf of the party's Central Committee, of the State Council and government, and myself, I wholeheartedly congratulate the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all working people, irrespective of nationality, the party bodies and organizations, the mass and public organizations, our entire people and wish them fresh and ever bigger successes in their future activity.

In a few minutes, a new year--1981--will begin, the first of the seventh quinquennium, which provides for the translation into life of the historic decisions of the twelfth congress of the party, for further most important stages in the implementation of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society. The new five-year plan stipulates a further high-rate development of the country's productive forces as well as the achievement of a new, higher quality in the entire economic and social life. This requires a better organization of production and labour in all compartments, the broad affirmation of the revolution in science and technology, a high-rate growth of labour productivity--the main source of augmenting our national wealth--a rigorous application of the new economic and financial mechanism, a marked rise in the efficiency of the entire economic activity. We must revolutionize agriculture, by making ever better use of every acre of land in order to ensure bigger farm outputs that should meet every better the demands of the entire population. Let us continually raise the level of scientific thinking and creation, of education, culture and the arts, intensifying the activity of patriotic, revolutionary education of thethe masses, of moulding the new man with an advanced conscience. Let us improve the forms and methods of collective organization and management of production, strengthen worker democracy, self-management and self-administration, making ever better use of the great possibilities of progress offered by our socialist system--the system of human freedom and dignity, of work for one's own welfare and happiness, for the homeland's general progress.

It depends on us all that everyone's life should be better and better, that the people's level of civilization should be higher and higher. Certainly, there still are shortcomings to be eliminated, difficulties to be overcome, but out people have never yielded to difficulties. It struggled and always succeeded to remove the obstacles that were in its way, to defend its freedom and dignity, to ensure its own independence and progress. All the more so does it do it now, when it is free and master of its destinies and works for its own welfare and happiness.

I am deeply convinced that the year 1981, the quinquennium we begin, will bring new and great achievements in the Romanian people's work and life, will increase the national wealth, will raise the whole nation's material and spiritual standards onto a higher stage. The guarantee of our steady advance are our heroic working class--which creditably and successfully fulfills its historical task in Romania's socialist construction--and also our wonderful people, an enthusiastic builder of the new system. Also a decisive factor is the strong assertion of the party's leading role, the consolidation of its unity, its scientific, realistic policy, firmly carried out, in strong unity, by our entire socialist nation.

Dear comrades and friends,

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

The year 1980 was marked by an intensification of the contradictions worldwide, as a result of the policy of redividing the spheres of influence, of the imperialist policy of force and dictate.

The economic crisis and instability have worsened, new military conflicts have cropped up putting the peoples' peace and independence, mankind's security in jeopardy. At the same time, the struggle of the peoples, of the progressive forces against the imperialist policy has intensified, successes have been scored in the struggle for national and social liberation. Under these circumstances, the highest imperative is the peoples' joint effort to curb international tension, for the resumption and continuation of the detente policy, for the resolution of all conflicts only by peaceful means, by negotiations.

As far as she is concerned, Romania will continue to promote most friendly her policy of detente, peace and collaboration, will do her utmost to contribute to the cause of security and collaboration on the continent and the world over. With that end in view, we strengthen our collaboration and solidarity with all the socialist countries and first of all, with the neighbouring ones, with the communist and worker's parties, with the working class, the progressive anti-imperialist forces everywhere. In line with mankind's vital aspirations for peace and progress, we also cooperation with the developing countries, with the capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system. We firmly militate for the assertion in international relations of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat of force, for each people's right to be master of its destiny, to develop freely and independently.

We shall take further action for the successful unfolding of the Madrid conference so that it should fully meet the expectations of the peoples, give an impetus to the implementation of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, lead to the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence on our continent, to the expansion of contacts and collaboration in Europe, to the overcoming of the continent's division into military or other blocs. We are firmly for a united Europe where the variety of systems and specific features of each nation should be ovserved. We stand for a Europe that could offer manking a model of international relations, of new-type unity grounded on cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Our country will continue to militate untiringly for the implementation of the great desideratum of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. May the wonderful gains of modern science and technology be fully used not for destruction and war but for the peoples' welfare and happiness. May all world nations rise resolutely in defence of man's fundamental right--the right to life, peace, free existence.

We shall give further unflinching support to the efforts made to liquidate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order grounded on full equity and equality, apt to secure a more rapid progress to all the countries, to those lagging behind, first of all, to promote the people's broad access to the achievements of science and technology.

A just, lasting settlement of the complex international issues requires an active, direct participation in the international life of all the states on fully equal terms--an important role being played in this respect by the small and medium-sized countries, by the developing countries, the non-aligned countries that make the majority of mankind and are deeply interested on liquidating the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, in the promotion of a new policy of detente, independence and peace.

We begin the year 1981 looking optimistically to the future, confident that, in spite of the very grave problems in the present international life, the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere can--through concerted action--make the cause of detente, liberty, national independence, peace and progress triumph on our planet.

Dear comrades and friends,

May the new year--1981--bring to our country and people, fresh, ever bigger successes on the road of economic and social development, of improving the standard of civilization and welfare, of strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the homeland.

May the new year bring to all the peoples greater victories in their struggle for progress and independence, peace and security, for a better and more just world.

I wish you, dear fellow countrymen and countrywomen, achievements and full satisfaction in life and work, good health and happiness. May all your wishes for the better come true.

I wish you all, from the bottom of my heart, the traditional: "A Happy New Year".

VERDET RECEIVES DEPARTING NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR

AU070830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jan (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, January 6, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Louis Jean-Marie Bauwens, ambassador of the Netherlands in Bucharest on a farewell call, on ending his mission in Romania.

MIJATOVIC MEETS WITH OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

LD061418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a farewell visit by Zhou Qiuyie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China. He presented ambassador Zhou Qiuyie with the Order of the Yugoslav Banner with sash and then they held a friendly conversation.

POLISARIO, SAWPY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

LD061841 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 6 (TANJUG)--A talk between a delegation of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance Federal Conference led by Mihailo Zvicer, member of the Conference Presidency, and the visiting delegation of Western Sahara's Polisario Front led by Bachir Mustafa Sayed, deputy secretary general, was conducted here today.

In this friendly talk of some length, the Polisario delegation acquainted the Yugoslav delegation with the latest course of developments in northwestern Africa, the position of Polisario, and the struggle of the Saharan people for their independence. The Polisario delegation particularly thanked Yugoslavia and the Socialist Alliance for their steady support and aid to Polisario's just struggle.

The Socialist Alliance delegation informed their guests on Yugoslavia's current political situation and acquainted them with the essential characteristics of its socio-political and economic system, socialist self-management and the working man's position in Yugoslav society.

BRIEFS

BAKERY PARTS FOR USSR--Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG)--The Minel associated enterprises of Belgrade have signed with the Soviet Food Ministry a contract on the delivery of four complete bakery lines for rye-bread production by 1982. The value of the arrangement is around 46 million dinars. In course are negotiations also on the delivery of large quantities of spare parts for bakeries and other food industry equipment. Minel, with some 12,000 employed, generates an overall annual income in excess of six billion dinars, of which above 400 million dinars from exports. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 23 Dec 80 LD]

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR 1981--In Belgrade on 23 December, the executive board of the Yugoslav electricity community adopted the electric energy plan for 1981. The plan envisages a shortage of electric energy of 3.4 billion kilowatt hours. The reason for this great shortage will result from new plants of the Skopje steel mill, the Mostar aluminum combine, the second stage of the Titograd aluminum combine, the Feni plant of Kavadarci and projects of the Pancevo petrochemical factory being put into operation. Macedonia and Montenegro plan to have the greatest shortage of electricity next year--40 and 21.5 percent respectively--and for this reason they show interest in importing electricity from Albania. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 80 p 11 AU]

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS--On 25 December, bankruptcy proceedings were initiated at the Belgrade Beograd-Inzenjering work community. The reason for these proceedings were high losses, some 400 million dinars, and the refusal of 6 other construction organizations asked to merge with the Beograd-Inzenjering. It is hoped that jobs for all 800 workers currently still employed will be found in January. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 80 p 15 AU]